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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1779.

To the INHABITANTS of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

FRIENDS and COUNTRYMEN,

THE preſent ſituation of public affairs demands your moſt ſerious attention, and particularly the great and encreaſing depreciation of your currency requires the immediate, ſtrenuous, and united efforts of all true friends to their country, for preventing an extenſion of the miſchiefs that have already flowed from that ſource.

America, without arms, ammunition, diſcipline, revenue, government, or ally, almoſt totally ſtript of commerce, and in the weakneſs of youth, as it were with a "ſtaff and a ſling" only, dared "in the name of the Lord of hoſts" to engage a gigantic adverſary, prepared at all points, boaſting of his ſtrength, and of whom even mighty warriors "were greatly afraid."

For defraying the expences of this uncommon war, your repreſentatives in Congreſs were obliged to emit paper money; an expedient that you knew to have been before generally and ſucceſsfully practiſed on this continent.

They were very ſenſible of the inconveniences with which too frequent emiſſions would be attended, and endeavoured to avoid them. For this purpoſe they eſtabliſhed loan offices ſo early as in October 1776, and have from that time to this repeatedly and earneſtly ſolicited you to lend them money on the faith of the United States. The ſums received on loan have nevertheleſs proved inadequate to the public exigencies. Our enemies proſecuting the war by ſea and land with implacable fury and with ſome ſucceſs, taxation at home and borrowing abroad, in the midſt of difficulties and dangers, were alike impracticable. Hence the continued neceſſity of new emiſſions.

But to this cauſe alone we do not impute the evil before mentioned. We have too much reaſon to believe it has been in part owing to the artifices of men, who have haſtened to enrich themſelves by monopolizing the neceſſaries of life, and to the miſconduct of inferior officers employed in the public ſervice.

The variety and importance of the buſineſs entruſted to your Delegates, and their conſtant attendance in Congreſs, neceſſarily diſables them from inveſtigating diſorders of this kind. Juſtly apprehenſive of them, they by their ſeveral reſolutions of the 22d of November and 20th of December 1777, and of the 3d and 9th of February 1778, recommended to the Legiſlative and Executive Powers of theſe States a due attention to theſe intereſting affairs. How far thoſe recommendations have been complied with we will not undertake to determine; but we hold ourſelves bound in duty to you to declare, that we are not convinced there has been as much diligence uſed in detecting and reforming abuſes as there has been in committing or complaining of them.

With regard to monopolizers, it is our opinion that taxes judiciouſly laid on ſuch articles as become the objects of engroſſers, and thoſe frequently collected, would operate againſt the pernicious tendency of ſuch practices.

As to inferior officers employed in the public ſervice, we ANXIOUSLY deſire to call your moſt vigilant attention to their conduct with reſpect to every ſpecies of miſbehaviour, whether proceeding from ignorance, negligence or fraud, and to the making of laws for inflicting examplary puniſhments on all offenders of this kind.

We are ſorry to hear that ſome perſons are ſo ſlightly informed of their own intereſts, as to ſuppoſe that it is advantageous to them to ſell the produce of their farms at enormous prices, when a little reflection might convince them that it is injurious to thoſe intereſts and the general welfare. If they expect thereby to purchaſe imported goods cheaper, they will be egregiouſly diſappointed; for the merchants, who know they cannot obtain returns in gold, ſilver or bills of exchange, but that their veſſels, if loaded here at all, muſt be loaded with produce, will raiſe the price of what they have to ſell, in proportion to the price of what they have to buy; and conſequently the land-holder can purchaſe no more foreign goods for the ſame quantity of his produce than he could before.

The evil, however, does not ſtop at this point. The land-holder by acting on this miſtaken calculation is only labouring to accumulate an immenſe debt, by encreaſing the public expences, for the payment of which his eſtate is engaged, and to embarraſs every meaſure adopted for vindicating his liberty and ſecuring his proſperity.

As the harveſts of this year, which by the divine goodneſs promiſe to be plentiful, will ſoon be gathered, and ſome new meaſures relating to your foreign concerns, with ſome arrangements relating to your domeſtic, are now under conſideration, from which beneficial effects are expected, we entertain hopes that your affairs will acquire a much greater degree of regularity and energy than they have hitherto had.

But we ſhould be highly criminal if we did not plainly tell you that thoſe hopes are not founded wholly upon our own proceedings. Theſe muſt be ſupported by your virtue, your wiſdom, and your diligence. From the advantage of thoſe ſeats in the National Council with which you have honoured us, we have a pleaſing proſpect of many bleſſings approaching this our native land. It is your patriotiſm muſt introduce and fix them here.

In vain will it be for your Delegates to form plans of œconomy, to ſtrive to ſtop a continuation of emiſſions by taxation or loan, if you do not zealouſly co-operate with them in promoting their deſigns, and uſe your utmoſt induſtry to prevent the waſte of money in the expenditure, which your reſpective ſituations in the ſeveral places where it is expended may enable you to do. A diſcharge of this duty, and a compliance with recommendations for ſupplying money, might enable Congreſs to give ſpeedy aſſurances to the public that no more emiſſions ſhall take place, and thereby cloſe that ſource of depreciation.

Your governments being now eſtabliſhed, and your ability to contend with your invaders aſcertained, we have on the moſt mature deliberation judged it indiſpenſably neceſſary to call upon you for forty-five millions of dollars, in addition to the fifteen millions required by a reſolution of Congreſs of the 2d of January laſt, to be paid into the Continental Treaſury before the firſt day of January next, in the ſame proportion, as to the quotas of the ſeveral States, with that for the ſaid fifteen millions.

It appeared proper to us to fix the firſt day of next January for the payment of the whole; but as it is probable that ſome States, if not all, will raiſe part of the ſums by inſtalments or otherwiſe before that time, we recommend in the ſtrongeſt manner the paying as much as can be collected as ſoon as poſſible into the Continental Treaſury.

Though it is manifeſt that moderate taxation in times of peace will recover the credit of your currency, yet the encouragement which your enemies derive from its depreciation, and the preſent exigencies, demand great and ſpeedy exertions.

We are perſuaded you will uſe all poſſible care to make the promotion of the general welfare interfere as little as may be with the eaſe and comfort of individuals; but tho' the raiſing theſe ſums ſhould preſs heavily on ſome of our conſtituents, yet the obligations we feel to your venerable clergy, the truly helpleſs widows and orphans, your moſt gallant, generous, meritorious officers and ſoldiers, the public faith and the common weal, ſo irreſiſtably urge us to attempt the appreciation of your currency, that we cannot withhold obedience to thoſe authoritative ſenſations.

On this ſubject we will only add, that as the rules of juſtice are moſt pleaſing to our infinitely good and gracious Creator, and an adherence to them moſt likely to obtain his favour, ſo they will ever be found to be the beſt and ſafeſt maxims of human policy.

To our conſtituents we ſubmit the propriety and purity of our intentions, well knowing they will not forget, that we lay no burthens upon them, but thoſe in which we participate with them—a happy ſympathy, that pervades ſocieties formed on the baſis of equal liberty. Many cares, many labours, and may we not add, reproaches—are peculiar to us. Theſe are the emoluments of our unſolicited ſtations; and with theſe we are content, if YOU approve our conduct. If you do not, we ſhall return to our private condition with no other regret, than that which will ariſe from our not having ſerved you as acceptably and eſſentially as we wiſhed and ſtrove to do, though as chearfully and faithfully as we could.

Think not we deſpair of the Commonwealth, or endeavour to ſhrink from oppoſing difficulties. No. Your cauſe is too good, your objects too ſacred, to be relinquiſhed. We tell you truths, becauſe you are freemen who can bear to hear them and may profit by them; and when they reach your enemies, we fear not the conſequences, becauſe we are not ignorant of their reſources or our own. Let your good ſenſe decide upon the compariſon. Let even their prejudiced underſtandings decide upon it, and you need not be apprehenſive of the determination.

Whatever ſuppoſed advantages from plans of rapine, projects of blood, or dreams of domination, may heretofore have amuſed their inflamed fancies, the conduct of one monarch, the friend and protector of the rights of mankind, has turned the ſcale ſo much againſt them, that their viſionary ſchemes vaniſh as the unwholeſome vapours of night before the healthful influences of the ſun.

An Alliance has been formed between his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and theſe States, on the baſis of the moſt perfect equality, for the direct end of maintaining effectually their Liberty, Sovereignty and Independence, abſolute and unlimited, as well in matters of government as of commerce. The conduct of our good and great Ally towards us in this inſtance and others, has ſo fully manifeſted his ſincerity and kindneſs, as to excite on our part correſpondent ſentiments of confidence and affection.

Obſerving the intereſts of his kingdom, to which duty and inclination prompted his attention, to be connected with thoſe of *America*, and the combination of both clearly to coincide with the beneficent deſigns of the Author of Nature, who unqueſtionably intended men to partake of certain rights and portions of happineſs, his Majeſty perceived the attainment of theſe views to be founded on the ſingle propoſition of a ſeparation between *America* and *Great-Britain*.

The reſentment and confuſion of your enemies will point out to you the ideas you ſhould entertain of the magnanimity and conſummate wiſdom of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty on this occaſion.

They perceive, that ſelecting this grand and juſt idea from all thoſe ſpecious ones that might have confuſed or miſled inferior judgement or virtue, and ſatisfied with the advantages which muſt reſult from that event alone, he has cemented the harmony between himſelf and theſe ſtates, not only by eſtabliſhing a reciprocity of beneſits, but by eradicating every cauſe of jealouſy and ſuſpicion. They alſo perceive with ſimilar emotions, that the moderation of our ally, in not deſiring an acquiſition of dominion on this continent, or an excluſion of other nations from a ſhare of its commercial advantages, ſo uſeful to them, has given no alarm to thoſe nations, but in fact has INTERESTED them in the accompliſhment of his generous undertaking to diſſolve the monopoly thereof by *Great-Britain*, which has already contributed to elevate her to her preſent power and haughtineſs, and threatened if continued to raiſe both to a height inſupportable to the reſt of *Europe*.

In ſhort, their own beſt informed ſtateſmen and writers confeſs, that your cauſe is exceedingly favoured by courts and people in that quarter of the world, while that of your adverſaries is equally reprobated; and from thence draw ominous and well-grounded concluſions, that the final event muſt prove unfortunate to the latter. Indeed, we have the BEST reaſon to believe that we ſhall ſoon form other Alliances, and on principles honourable and beneficial to theſe States.

Infatuated as your enemies have been from the beginning of this conteſt, do you imagine they can now flatter themſelves with a hope of conquering you, unleſs you are falſe to yourſelves?

When unprepared, undiſciplined, and unſupported, you oppoſed their fleets and armies in full conjoined force, then, if at any time, was conqueſt to be apprehended. Yet what progreſs towards it have their violent and inceſſant efforts made? Judge from their own conduct. Having devoted you to bondage, and after vainly waſting their blood and treaſure in the diſhonourable enterprize, they deigned at length to offer terms of accommodation, with reſpectful addreſſes to that once deſpiſed body the Congreſs, whoſe humble ſupplications ONLY for Peace, Liberty and Safety, they had contemptuouſly rejected, under pretence of its being an unconſtitutional aſſembly. Nay more; deſirous of ſeducing you into a deviation from the paths of rectitude, from which they had ſo far and ſo raſhly wandered, they made moſt ſpecious offers to tempt you into a violation of your faith given to your illuſtrious Ally. Their arts were as unavailing as their arms.—Foiled again, and ſtung with rage, embittered by envy, they had no alternative, but to renounce the inglorious and ruinous controverſy, or to reſume their former modes of proſecuting it. They choſe the latter. Again the ſavages are ſtimulated to horrid maſſacres of women and children, and domeſtics to the murder of their maſters. Again our brave and unhappy brethren are doomed to miſerable deaths in gaols and priſon-ſhips. To complete the ſanguinary ſyſtem, all the "EXTREMITIES of WAR" are by authority denounced againſt you.

Piouſly endeavour to derive this conſolation from their remorſeleſs fury, that "the Father of Mercies" looks down with diſapprobation on ſuch audacious defiances of his holy laws; and be further comforted with recollecting, that the arms aſſumed by you in your righteous cauſe have not been ſullied by any unjuſtifiable ſeverities.

Your enemies, deſpairing however, as it ſeems, of the ſucceſs of their united forces againſt our main army, have divided them, as if their deſign was to harraſs you by predatory, deſultory operations. If you are aſſiduous in improving opportunities, *Saratoga* may not be the only ſpot on this continent to give a new denomination to the baffled troops of a nation impiouſly priding herſelf in notions of her omnipotence.

Rouze yourſelves therefore, that this campaign may finiſh the great work you have ſo nobly carried on for ſeveral years paſt. What nation ever engaged in ſuch a conteſt under ſuch a complication of diſadvantages, ſo ſoon ſurmounted many of them, and in ſo ſhort a period of time had ſo certain a proſpect of a ſpeedy and happy concluſion. We will venture to pronounce that ſo remarkable an inſtance exiſts not in the annals of mankind. We well remember what you ſaid at the commencement of this war. You ſaw the immenſe difference between your circumſtances and thoſe of your enemies, and you knew the quarrel muſt decide on no leſs than your lives, liberties and eſtates. All theſe you greatly put to every hazard, reſolving rather to die freemen than to live ſlaves; and juſtice will oblige the impartial world to confeſs you have uniformly acted on the ſame generous principle. Conſider how much you have done, and how comparatively little remains to be done to crown you with ſucceſs. Perſevere; and you enſure Peace, Freedom, Safety, Glory, Sovereignty, and Felicity to Yourſelves, your Children, and your Childrens Children.

Encouraged by favours already received from infinite goodneſs, gratefully acknowledging them, earneſtly imploring their continuance, conſtantly endeavoring to draw them down on your heads by an amendment of your lives and a conformity to the divine will, humbly confiding in the protection ſo often and wonderfully experienced, vigorouſly employ the means placed by Providence in your hands, for compleating your labours.

Fill up your battalions—be prepared in every part to repel the incurſions of your enemies—place your ſeveral quotas in the continental treaſury—lend money for public uſes—ſink the emiſſions of your reſpective ſtates—provide effectually for expediting the conveyance of ſupplies for your armies and fleets, and for your allies—prevent the produce of the country from being monopolized—effectually ſuperintend the behavour of public officers—diligently promote piety, virtue, brotherly love, learning, frugality and moderation—and may you be approved before Almighty God worthy of theſe bleſſings we devoutly wiſh you to enjoy.

Done in Congreſs by unanimous conſent, this twenty-ſixth day of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy nine. JOHN JAY, Preſident.

Atteſt. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

EVERY day's experience teaches us the great importance of ſupporting the credit of our paper money, and that its value be reduced to ſome fixed ſtandard, by ſome other means than that of pledging the public faith. We ſee already is has not been ſufficient for that purpoſe even among our own people, and there is reaſon to think it will operate leſs with foreigners. If property continues any longer in ſuch a variable ſtate, I ſhould expect to ſee the worſt and moſt alarming conſequences take place in every part of the continent. With the beſt intentions, I have already given the public a few of my ſentiments on the ſubject, and ſhall continue to purſue the ſame line of conduct with freedom and decency, and be abundantly compenſated for my trouble, if any inſtruction or public utility may be derived from my feeble but ſincere endeavours.

In my laſt I made ſome general obſervations on the piece ſigned *Honeſtus:* I will now proceed to examine the principles advanced by this writer more minutely, as well as the great object he evidently aims at by the whole of what he advances. He ſays "our ability, in a very ſhort "time, to diſcharge the whole of the public debt is evi"dent from a variety of conſiderations. The States owe "next to nothing abroad, the money emitted for the "common defence is all in their own hands." Taking this laſt aſſertion to be an indiſputable fact, and ſuppoſing that the money emitted is equally divided among the inhabitants of theſe States, in proportion to the aſſeſſments to be made on them individually, and that it will continue ſo until the laſt of it be called in by taxes, no one will diſpute the conſequences he draws therefrom. The trifling increaſe or decreaſe of the number of our inhabitants, of our horſes and cattle, or of our agriculture, affects not the queſtion in the leaſt; for this being really the caſe, each individual has only to deliver the paper in his poſſeſſion to the collector, or even, to ſave the trouble of collection, throw it into the fire himſelf, and the whole debt is ſunk at once. But I obſerved before that facts are very different from what he ſtates them—that a conſiderable proportion of our paper paſſed early into the hands of foreigners, who, relying on the faith of theſe United States pledged for the payment and redemption of it, received it in exchange for their produce, purchaſed by our merchants, agents and factors; that this proportion of our money actually abroad at this time is daily increaſing, that the capital part ſtill among us is very unequally divided, and will neceſſarily become more ſo, as the quantity is leſſened and the value of the remainder of courſe appreciated. Honeſtus ſays, *there is a trifling debt in France* and *ſome intereſt due for money loaned.* He ſtates our debt in America, as it ſtood in January, at £ 31,500,000 lawful money, at ſix ſhillings the Spaniſh milled dollar, and allowing a groſs ſum for foreign debts, makes the whole to be £ 32,000,000, or £ 42,666,666 13 4 New-York currency, £ 40,000,000 Pennſylvania currency, and £ 24,000,000 ſterl. and immediately introducing his term preſent currency, ſays this ſum is conſiderably leſs than £ 4,000,000, being on the ſcale he calculates no more than £ 3,200,000 L. M. I need to make no further enquiry what idea he means to convey by the expreſſion. It is evident, that he propoſes that all the debts of theſe United States, whether in paper bills, loan-office certificates, or due on contracts, ſhall be paid off and diſcharged at the rate of one thouſand per cent. diſcount, or with two ſhillings in the pound, by which the merchant or banker in France, who has advanced one thouſand pounds ſterling, ſhall receive therefor only one hundred, or leſs, if the *preſent currency* at the time of payment ſhould be ſtill more depreciated, by which *all,* whether foreigners or citizens of theſe States, ſhall be paid their ſeveral demands on the public at the ſame rate; the whole of this gentleman's calculations are founded on the principle of inſolvency, or on the ſuppoſition before mentioned, that the money emitted is all in our hands and equally diſtributed.—This ſuppoſition being contrary to facts, as I have already ſhewn, unleſs he can maintain that his principle is juſt, and that it is conſiſtent with the public faith and honour of theſe States, who by his own computation are poſſeſſed of eſtate to the amount of 240 millions, and owing only 32 millions, to make themſelves bankrupt and pay for the £ 32,000,000, only £ 3,200,000, or two ſhillings in the pound, the whole of his reaſoning and calculations muſt fall to the ground.

I have not examined, nor ſhall I, whether his ſtate of the public debt, as it ſtood on the firſt of January, is above or below the real amount: I imagine it will be found conſiderably below, excluſive of the private debt, owed by each State ſeparately, and which is very conſiderable from ſome of them. Not being myſelf in the great council of theſe States, nor in the way of knowing officially and with certainty the exact ſtate of the debt of theſe States, I content myſelf with knowing on this ſubject, as well as moſt others of a public nature, as much and no more than Congreſs judge proper to publiſh.

As that honourable body have ordered their journals to be publiſhed, I cannot but expreſs here, with all due ſubmiſſion, what I have long wiſhed for, that the public debt ſhould be ſtated and aſcertained, at leaſt annually, and publiſhed; this would prevent all miſrepreſentations on either ſide, and defeat the deſigns of thoſe, who on the one hand repreſent the public debt much greater than it really is, with the view of diſcouraging the citizens of theſe States, and leſſening their confidence in the final and honourable payment thereof, the primary and original cauſe of the depreciation, of which we complain at this time, and which has at laſt juſtly alarmed all ranks and degrees of men amongſt us; on the other, it will prevent the effects, which thoſe publications repreſenting the debt much leſs than it really is, muſt produce ſooner or later.—Effects no leſs miſchievous than thoſe flowing from an exaggerated ſtating of it.—Indeed I think the public ought annually at leaſt to be informed what their debt is, and for what purpoſes it has in general been contracted: This will be acting openly, will prevent ſuſpicion and inſpire confidence.—And I will venture to aſſert, that thoſe who, with a miſtaken friendſhip for our cauſe, repreſent the public debt leſs than it really is, and ſeriouſly propoſe further to cancel nine tenths of it at one ſtroke, or nineteen twentieths of it, if the *preſent currency* or exchange come to that, do our money the greateſt poſſible injury, and ſo far as their doctrine has been, or may hereafter be admitted, they are more accountable for the depreciation, and its dreadful alarming conſequences, than all other orders of men collectively. I ſhall now lay before the public one fact, and compare it with that kind of reaſoning in which unfortunately this writer is not ſingular; on the contrary he has too many in high ſtation to keep him in countenance; and then leave common ſenſe to judge, if it be poſſible but that our paper muſt depreciate; and then let common honeſty determine what faith or honour is due to us, or our money, if ſuch a mode of reaſoning and ſuch concluſions are admitted.

The fact is, Congreſs by ſeveral reſolutions, particularly on the 14th of January, pledge the faith of the United States, that the poſſeſſor of the bills emitted ſhall be paid in Spaniſh milled dollars, or in ſilver or gold equivalent. The reſolution is, "*That the form of the bill be as follows:*

"*No.* ---------- *Dollars. The bearer is entitled to receive* ----- *Spaniſh milled dollars, or an equal ſum in gold or ſilver, according to a reſolution of Congreſs of the* 14*th January* 1779." "*That the faith of the United States be pledged for the redemption of ſuch bills on or before the firſt day of January* 1797, *agreeable to the reſolutions of Congreſs aforeſaid.*"—The argument of this writer is (if I may call it by that name) Congreſs, it is true, have emitted bills to the amount of 31,500,000, or 32,000,000 l. L. M. on this footing; but exchange or preſent currency being now reduced to ten for one, they ſhall be paid off indiſcriminately at that rate. Certain modern Machiavels (and in public truſt too) roundly advance, that public and political juſtice and honour are intirely different in their nature from private, ſocial and mercantile, and reſt on a different baſis and principles—they aſſert that as to national good-will, affection or gratitude, it is idle to talk of them, they do not exiſt—that national ſelf-intereſt is, and ought to be, the only principle and rule of conduct. I call theſe men *modern Machiavels,* becauſe they are fond of being thought ſuch, though they really are no more like that truly great man than they are like Hercules.—Americans, however, are not yet entirely weaned from their old way of thinking and judging, in favour of which they will, I doubt not, remain prejudiced, until ſome one of theſe great geniuſes ſhall offer arguments more convincing than any as yet offered to ſupport this their new ſyſtem of political morals.—The other ideas which this writer endeavours to fix on the minds of the public are as prejudicial to our preſent ſafety, as thoſe already treated of are deſtructive of every principle of moral honeſty. He ſays, "*The tempeſt of war ſeems almoſt to have ſpent its rage.*" That "*our enemies have been and undoubtedly ſtill are making overtures of peace.*"—That, "*ſuch is our credit and ſuch our alliances in Europe,* "*that ſhould we at any time need money, we might borrow* "*any ſum we pleaſe.*" He repreſents our enemy to be in the moſt diſtreſſed and even contemptible ſituation, and though we *(if indeed we need money)* can borrow any ſum we pleaſe, yet he warns us not to do it, by attributing the preſent diſtreſſes of Great-Britain to their having borrowed money on intereſt.—There is perhaps no neceſſity for making particular obſervations on theſe general aſſertions.—The preſent operations of our enemies ſhew that the tempeſt of war appears very far from having ſpent its rage. If our enemies have been, and ſtill are making overtures of peace; what have not they to anſwer for to God, to their country, and to mankind, who, for any partial, temporary conſiderations whatever, obſtruct the opening a negociation, and who for one moment delay to ſtop the further effuſion of human blood? "*Such* (ſays he) *is our credit.*"—It is hard to ſay what can exceed the effrontery of a man, to talk of credit, when in the ſame breath he coolly propoſes the paying his debts at two ſhillings in the pound, though he boaſts of poſſeſſing an immenſe fortune. "*Such our alliances in Europe*"---the public know of but one; this one rightly improved is indeed ſufficient; but if we go off from the great, equal, and generous terms the alliance was formed on; if we betray at firſt ſetting out, and as I may expreſs myſelf, in this early ſtage of our political exiſtence, baſe, fraudulent, ſelfiſh and ambitious views, we have no right to expect freſh alliances, nor to maintain the one we have procured. It is a rare inſtance in the hiſtory of the world, and cannot be too often mentioned, that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had no ambitious or partial views in forming the alliance with theſe States. He conſidered us as a brave, virtuous, and free people, worthy of his friendſhip and ſupport, whilſt contending for our liberty and independence.—He generouſly gave us his friendſhip and aſſiſtance, and more, invited other powers, even our enemies, to do the ſame.—That he is now exhauſting his treaſures, and expoſing the lives and fortunes of his kingdom on our account; and ſhall we at the ſame time be capable of harbouring, for a moment, ideas, which are unworthy, I will not ſay of a brave and honeſt nation, but even of a private citizen? Overtures of peace have been made, as this writer ſays, and as is generally reported and believed.—The diſpoſition of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the French nation for peace is well known. I know there are men (and we have many of them among us) who form their judgment of every thing by what paſſes in their own hearts, and that ſuch men are diſpoſed to attribute every thing great and noble to ſelfiſh and intereſted motives; but when I ſay that our ally has no deſire to continue the war, and that it was not ambitious views which led His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to engage in it, I aſk the public to remember, that the great object propoſed by the alliance, on the part France, was to render theſe States free and independent, and thereby ſeparate them from Great-Britain for ever; the conſequence of which would be, an increaſe of the commerce of France, and the preventing Great-Britain (at all times powerful at ſea) from becoming ſo enormouſly ſuperior on that element, as to be able to give law to the world. The ambition of the King of France has for its objects the encouragement and perfection of arts, commerce, agriculture and population in his fertile and extenſive dominions in Europe; the carrying theſe to that height which France is capable of, will render his kingdom, without any acquiſition of new territory, the moſt powerful, rich and happy empire in the world; and fortunate indeed it is for the ſubjects of France, that they have a Prince, who in the prime of life, counſelled and directed by wiſe and experienced Miniſters, purſues the only road to true and ſolid glory.

The King had reaſon to expect, that the armament ſent out laſt year for our relief would have effectually broken the Britiſh Force in America, and forced that nation to conſult her own true intereſt, by repreſſing her views of domination, in the acknowledgment of the independence of theſe States. This point obtained, it is evident from the treaty, and from the apparent diſpoſition of the Court, that France would demand nothing further from Great-Britain or America. This being the ſimple object in view, France wiſhed to avoid if poſſible entering into the war at all, and moſt certainly cannot wiſh the continuance of it. If Great-Britain will not liſten to reaſonable and juſt terms, the allies of France muſt undoubtedly interpoſe, and offer their mediation, and (if rejected) their aid to France and theſe States againſt England; but it is eaſy to ſee, that the allies of France will pay too great a regard to national juſtice to commit themſelves actively in the war, before they know what terms are inſiſted on by each contending party. Thus ſituated, it became neceſſary that America ſhould explicitly ſay, on what terms they would conſent to a treaty of peace. For this purpoſe Congreſs were applied to early in February, or ſome time in January laſt. It is credibly reported theſe overtures were made—his Majeſty's inclination for peace communicated at the ſame time, and many honourable propoſals laid before Congreſs.

This was by no means a ſubject to be communicated to the public at large—it is, I know, ſomewhat delicate to touch on it at preſent; but as the good people of this continent were at the time led to expect great and happy conſequences therefrom, and that peace and ſafety were then within their reach, and as it were at the door, without even the expence and diſtreſſes of another campaign, can it be improper to enquire what cauſes, or what events have blaſted and deſtroyed thoſe flattering hopes? Are we diſpoſed to continue the war at all events? Have we men in our public councils, who object to the making any overtures in return, but ſuch as ſhall put us in the poſſeſſion of what the treaties of Paris never ſtipulated for or guaranteed to us?

The talking ſo much about our ſtrength, our reſources, our alliances, and of the weakneſs and diſtreſs of our enemies, render it but too probable that there are many who purſue this line of conduct, and who, with the writer of a letter inſerted in a late Boſton paper, ſaid to be a letter from the ſouthward, are *apprehenſive* of a peace, and wiſh to force our ally to continue the war until ſuch terms as they mean to dictate ſhall be obtained. It is a melancholy truth, that the diſappointment which the public met with, as to *the great and good news* ſo induſtriouſly circulated about three or four months ſince, and the late open ſupport of the deſign of paying off our money at a moſt enormous diſcount, have injured, not only the credit of our money, but by amuſing the people, and lulling them into ſecurity, greatly retarded our preparations for the opening campaign.

I will not encroach farther on the patience of the public at this time, but recommend it to every one who wiſhes well to this country, ſeriouſly to weigh and conſider what our real ſtrength and reſources are; thoſe of our ally are confeſſedly great; but what right have we to place a confidence in them, if by diſhoneſt practices, or by ambitious views, we go off from the great principles we ſet out with, and render ourſelves unworthy of his confidence, and juſtly ſuſpected by other powers? We have undertaken, it may be truly ſaid, to rear the greateſt, moſt auguſt, and moſt noble fabric the ſun ever beheld: And God forbid that we ſhould attempt to lay the foundations of this temple for liberty, peace and ſafety, on breach of faith, on injuſtice and ingratitude.

AMERICANUS.

INDIANA PROPRIETORS

ARE to meet, agreeable to adjournment, at the houſe of Mr. FRANCIS LEE, at the ſign of the Indian Queen, on Tueſday, the 5th of July, at five o'clock in the afternoon, on affairs of conſequence, on which day the concerned are requeſted to attend, or their attornies for them. By order,

May 29, 1779. ‖ 4*W.* D. FRANKS, Preſident.

To be Sold by

JOHN M'CALLA, junior,

At the corner of Spruce and Second-ſtreets,

A Neat aſſortment of Glaſs Ware, among which are plain and flowered quart, pint and half pint tumblers, quart and pint decanters, wine and beer glaſſes. Alſo Spirits, Weſt-India rum, Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars, Bohea Tea, Chocolate, &c. &c. &c. ¶

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from John M'Calla, ſenior, the day before the Britiſh army came into this city, a Negroe man, named Peter, about 24 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, a ſtout looking fellow, and has remarkably large feet; he was ſeen in this city the latter end of laſt winter, and may yet be lurking about town. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe in any goal, ſo as his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN M'CALLA, junior ¶

STOLEN out of the paſture, from the ſubſcriber, in Brandywine Hundred, near Wilmington, on the night of the 23d of May, 1779, a black gelding HORSE, 11 or 12 years old, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a ſmall white ſpot on his back, a little white on one of his hind feet, his mane cut off his withers, hath not been docked, near 14½ hands high, had no ſhoes on when ſtolen, paces and trots, and was in good order. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have *Forty Dollars,* and if the thief is ſecured, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have *Twenty Dollars* reward, paid by NATHANIEL CLOUD. ¶

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS ELIZABETH, the daughter of VEONDLE POTESWA, hath ſworn that ſhe was with child by me, and by courſe of law I was obliged to marry her for my lawful wife, and therefore I forewarn all perſons whatſoever not to truſt her any thing upon my account, as I am determined to pay none of her debts contracted againſt me,

May 29, 1779. † DANIEL TEANEY.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Horſham townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 27th day of April laſt, a bay HORSE, about 14 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN SIMPSON. ¶

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Middletown, Bucks county, on the night of the 25th inſtant, a dark iron-grey MARE, four years old, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, and in good order, no ſhoes on. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid mare, ſo that the owner gets her again and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the mare only, by

May 27, 1779. JOHN JENKS. ¶

New-Jerſey, Fifth Month 26, 1779.

WHEREAS JUDAH CLEMENS, of Waterford townſhip, in the State of New-Jerſey, is frequently deprived of the uſe of his reaſon, this therefore is to inform all perſons thereof, and to forewarn them not to credit him, or to purchaſe from him any part of his eſtate, either real or perſonal, his being in the above unhappy ſituation rendering him incapable of tranſacting his buſineſs. Tavern-keepers in particular are requeſted not to ſupply him with liquor. ¶

WAS taken up on the 16th of April laſt, a roan Horſe, about 14 hands high, and about four years old, not ſhod. The owner, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, between the ſign of the Ship and Downing's-Town, proving his property, and paying the charges, may have him again.

¶ SAMUEL HEYNEY.

BOSTON, May 20.

Since our laſt ſeveral veſſels have arrived at different ports, from Statia, Martinico, Gaudaloup, and other parts of the Weſt-Indies; by theſe veſſels we have it reported, that Admiral Byron, and the Count d'Eſtaing were ſtill at their old ſtations, without having made any capital movement. Some attribute this to a pacific diſpoſition at bottom of both Courts; others, to the inferiority of Byron in ſeamen, and of the Count in ſhips. That not long ſince, Admiral Byron ſent 4 men of war of the line, and a number of frigates, to cruize not far from Martinico, the Count as ſoon as he was apprized of it, ſent a number of the line and frigates to take care of them; this motion drew out by ſucceſſive detachments both fleets, but without producing any general action.

By the above veſſels we hear, that Count d'Eſtaing having embarked his troops, and made ſuch diſpoſitions as indicated ſome enterprize in view, all the iſland of St. Kitts was in arms, expecting a viſit from the French fleet, and every precaution taken there for the defence of the iſland.

By the ſame channel we are informed that two ſhips of the line, belonging to the ſquadron of Admiral Byron, were hauled up at St. Lucia, for want of men, each of them having buried three hundred of their ſailors.

By a veſſel lately arrived at Martinico from the Havanna, an account was brought that the laſt mentioned place was in the beſt ſtate of defence. Beſides 14000 men, of which the militia on the iſland of Cuba now conſiſts, who are regimental, and conſiderably well diſciplined, there are eight regiments of regular troops at the Hayanna; five ſhips of the line, and twelve frigates in the port. Two ſhips of 90 and 60 guns ready to be launched; and ſeveral others of high rates on the ſtocks. The Americans, who flock there from all parts, are well received with their cargoes of every kind.

A letter from a tory in England, to a friend in N. York, written in cyphers, was taken in a late prize:—Upon decyphering it, it was found that the writer gives a very ſerious account of the uneaſineſs, tumults, and mobs in England, occaſioned by the preſent ſituation of affairs, and particularly Admiral Keppel's treatment. The letter affirms that the complaints againſt the preſent adminiſtration and government are loud, and not to be ſtilled; and that the cry is, *root and branch muſt be taken away*, or the nation is undone.

Wedneſday laſt a prize ſhip of 250 tons, laden with ſalt, arrived ſafe in port. We hear ſhe was captured near the channel of England.

We hear a number of ſmall veſſels from Newport, ſuppoſed in queſt of plunder, appeared off Falmouth, on Saturday laſt.

We hear that the ſloop Providence has returned into a port in this State, having, during her ſhort abſence, fell in with, and took, after an obſtinate engagement, the brigantine Diligence, mounting 12 carriage guns and 53 men, belonging to the King of Great-Britain, and fitted out by the Admiral.—This brig was of equal force with the ſloop, and though her officers and men defended her with obſtinacy, they were obliged to ſubmit to the ſuperior bravery of Capt. HACKER, and the gallantry of his officers and men. The enemy had 8 killed and 19 wounded, three of which are ſince dead—Capt. HACKER had two men killed and twelve wounded, two of which, viz. Mr. Rogers, ſailing maſter, and Mr. Chilton, Lieut. of marines, two valuable officers, are ſince dead, much regretted. Capt. HACKER alſo re-took a ſchooner in the ſervice of the Continent, bound to Boſton, with 320 caſks of rice--They are all ſafe arrived.

NEW-LONDON, May 20.

Thurſday laſt arrived here a Sloop from Corke, bound to New-York, laden with proviſions—a prize to the Ship Putnam.

Sunday was ſent into port, the privateer Lady Erſkine, Capt. Drew, of 8 guns, taken in ſight of this harbour by the Hancock and Beaver privateers, out of a fleet of 21 ſail, who were bound from New-York to Rhode-Iſland under convoy of the Thames, a Britiſh frigate of 36 guns.

The ſame day arrived a Sloop from the Weſt-Indies, prize to the American Revenue and Revenge privateers, her cargo rum, ſugar, &c.

Tueſday arrived here the privateer American Revenue, Capt. Leeds and brought in with her the privateer ſchooner Sally, Capt. Spelling, of 8 guns, and alſo a ſchooner (Pilot-boat built) from North Carolina, bound to the Weſt-Indies, laden with tobacco and tar, who had been taken by a Britiſh privateer.

Saturday three ſloops from Newport, bound to Saghar-bour for wood, finding no convoy at that place, ſet ſail with an intention of returning, but were intercepted by two armed boats, and ſent into Stonington.

Since our laſt was ſent into Connecticut river, a ſloop with one hogſhead of rum, and ſix hogſheads of melaſſes, captured by two whaleboats.

The ſame day alſo arrived here, the brig-----, Capt. Phipps, in 10 days from Charleſtown, South Carolina, who informs, that the Britiſh army conſiſting of 7000 men, had made a circuitous march by way of Puryſburgh, and got into the rear of Gen. Lincoln's army of 3000 men, and in the front of Gen. Moultrie's army, alſo of 3000, within 50 miles of Charleſtown; that Charleſtown was picketed and walled in by the inhabitants, who were determined to defend the town to the laſt extremity, provided the enemy ſhould be hardy enough to proceed to that place.

We hear that a privateer ſloop, belonging to the enemy, which had landed her men on Nantucket, and robbed the inhabitants of ſome effects, was laſt week boarded by a boat, having a number of men armed with Lances and Harpoons, who took the veſſel.

Yeſterday was ſent into this port by the ſhip Oliver Cromwell, a ſchooner from Baltimore, burthen about 30 tons; ſhe had been taken by a Britiſh cruizer, and was retaken the ſouth ſide of Long Iſland.

PROVIDENCE, *May* 20.

Thurſday laſt arrived a brig, in ten days paſſage from South-Carolina.

By letters received in the above veſſel, it appears,---That the American army, in that quarter, enjoys the greateſt degree of health, is in the higheſt ſpirits, and daily encreaſing; and it is expected, that it will ſoon be in ſufficient force to drive the enemy from Georgia, and re-eſtabliſh a free government there, inſtead of the *civil military* tyranny it now ſuffers.---That the Britons, by their emiſſaries, lately attempted to burn Charleſtown; but one of the miſcreants being caught with a fire-brand in his hand, juſt ſetting fire to a houſe, was immediately burnt.---That two villains were lately hanged there, who were taken up ſome time ago, in attempting to go to the enemy, with a plan of all the forts in and near Charleſtown, and a particular account of all the troops in that department.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated May 17.

"The brig Venus, Capt. Dunn, is arrived at Plymouth from Cape Francois. She was captured by a Britiſh privateer, but previous to their coming on board, Captain Dunn deſired ſeveral of his paſſengers to repair below and conceal themſelves, ſuppoſing, as he added, it was probable that the enemy would ſend but few men on board the brig, his conjectures were right, and as the privateer ſoon diſcovered and purſued another veſſel, the perſons below ruſhed upon deck, recovered poſſeſſion of the brig, and conducted her ſafe to the above port."

FISH-KILL, *May* 27.

By a perſon from Peek's-Kill we learn, that five of the enemy's light horſemen had juſt come in there, and brought off their horſes and accoutrements.

It is aſſerted that the enemy at New-York are in motion, and have determined to attack ſome of our poſts on this river. This intelligence is corroborated by ſome of their veſſels coming up the river a few days ſince, in order, as is ſuppoſed, to reconnoitre our preſent ſituation in this quarter.

WILLIAMSBURG *(Virginia) May* 22.

We have no particular accounts of the enemy; but that upon their hearing of a number of militia were coming to attack them, they retreated with great precipitation from Suffolk to Portſmouth, where, it is ſaid, they are throwing up fortifications.

Several deſerters have come in from the enemy, and inform that their deſign is not to ſtay here long; that many others were determined to deſert, on account of the bad uſage they receive.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 28.

We hear, from good authority, that the Governor and Council have given orders to the gentlemen appointed by this State to purchaſe wheat and flour for the uſe of the army, to ſtop purchaſing, the quantity required having been procured.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.

Sunday laſt the Schooner Lady Waſhington, Captain Newton Cannon, arrived here in 11 days from Providence, who informs, that he heard there from ſeveral Britiſh Captains of veſſels, that General Lincoln had routed the Britiſh forces in South-Carolina, ſomewhere about Puryſburg, and killed and taken about 1400 of them, but he could gather no further particulars.

By a gentleman from the Weſtward we have a confirmation of the brave Col. Clarke's ſucceſs in the Illinois country. Major Hamilton, the Governor of the Britiſh fort, with his garriſon, were met a few days ago, on their way to Virginia.

It is ſaid the above fort contained ſtores and other property to a conſiderable amount, and that, previous to its ſurrender, 80 armed boats (with 20 hogſheads of rum, &c.) were taken by a party of Col. Clarke's men, as they were going up the Wabaſh to carry ſupplies to Governor Hamilton.

The enemy it is ſaid left Hampton, in Virginia, on the 26th inſtant.

SIR, *Williamſburg, May* 21, 1779.

"Being in the greateſt haſte to diſpatch your expreſs, I have not time to give you any very particular information concerning the preſent invaſion; let it ſuffice therefore to inform Congreſs that the enemy's ſhips are nearly the ſame as was mentioned in my former letter; with regard to the number of the troops which landed and took Portſmouth, and afterwards proceeded, burnt, plundered and deſtroyed Suffolk, committing various barbarities, we are ſtill ignorant, as the accounts from deſerters differ widely; perhaps, however, it may not exceed 2000 or 2500 men.

"I truſt that we have a ſufficient number of troops ſtationed in certain proportions at this place, York, Hampton, and on the ſouth ſide of James river.

"When any further particulars come to my knowledge they ſhall be communicated to Congreſs without delay. I have the honour to be,

Sir, your humble ſervant,

To the Hon. the Preſident of Congreſs. P. HENRY.

P. S. I am pretty certain that the land forces are commanded by General Matthews, and the fleet by Sir George Collier."

SIR, *Williamſburg, May* 21, 1779.

"I received the letter which accompanies this yeſterday, from South-Carolina, by expreſs; and by deſire of Lieut. Governor Bee tranſmit it to you for the peruſal of Congreſs. With great regard, I have the honour to be,

Sir, your Excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,

His Excellency the Preſident of Congreſs. P. HENRY.

Charleſtown (South-Carolina) May 5, 1779.

SIR,

The enemy having croſſed from Georgia to this State, and by a rapid movement got between General Lincoln and Charleſtown, are bending their whole force this way; they were this morning within 68 miles of us, and are purſuing General Moultrie, who with about 1500 men is retreating before them. Governor Rutledge, with about 350 men, had marched from Orangeburgh on Monday, to join General Moultrie, but I much fear will be too late. General Lincoln intended coming on their rear, but they were at leaſt four days march ahead of him.

In this ſituation I thought it my duty once more to requeſt the aid of our brethren of Virginia. No time is to be loſt. Indeed I fear any aſſiſtance will come full late.

I am with great eſteem,

your Excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

THO. BEE.

Col. John Laurens received a ſlight wound in the arm, in a ſkirmiſh with the enemy's advanced party yeſterday, and his horſe was alſo ſhot. He is in a good way. Pray let his father know this, as I have not time to write to him.

His Excellency Patrick Henry, Eſq; Governor of Virginia.

By order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

ASSIZE of BREAD for the City of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties and Southwark.

A WHITE Loaf of fine Flour to weigh One Pound and Six Ounces, for Five Shillings.

One Loaf of Ditto to weigh Two Pounds, for Seven Shillings and Six-pence.

Set May 31ſt, 1779, by *John Ord, Plunket Fleeſon, Benjamin Paſchal, Iſaac Howell, William Adcock, William Ball,* and *William M'Mullan,* Juſtices of the Peace for the City and County.

COMMITTEE-ROOM, May 28, 1779.

Reſolved, That the retail prices of the underwritten articles on the firſt day of May were as follows—

Coffee -	per pound,	£ 0 17 6	
Bohea Tea,	ditto,	4 15 0	
Loaf Sugar,	ditto,	2 15 0	
Muſcovado Sugar,	ditto, from	0 18 9	to £1 5 0 according to quality,
Weſt-India Rum,	by gallon or quart,	7 0 0	
Country Rum,	by do. or do.	5 5 0	
Whiſkey,	by do.	2 0 0	
Rice,	per pound,	0 3 0	

And as it is abſolutely neceſſary, that dry goods and all other commodities, whether imported or produce of the country, ſhould fall in price as well as thoſe articles which are already publiſhed. Therefore,

Reſolved, That this Committee do earneſtly requeſt and expect, that no perſon do ſell any commodity whatever, at a higher price than the ſame was ſold for on the firſt day of this month.

By order of the Committee,

WILLIAM HENRY, Chairman.

In COMMITTEE, May 31ſt, 1779.

Notice is hereby given, that the Committee will aſcertain, as ſoon as poſſible, the wholeſale and retail prices of goods as they ſtood on the firſt day of April laſt, and that the prices to be fixt in conſequence thereof are to become current on the firſt day of July next enſuing; and to remain ſo till the next regulation.

The prices, as they are already fixt, being reduced to what they were on the firſt day of May, are to remain in being for the month of June, or as much cheaper as buyer and ſeller can agree.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to our fellow-citizens in the country, who ſupply the markets in this city with produce and proviſions, that they likewiſe lower their prices.

Reſolved, That if any inhabitant or inhabitants of this city ſhall be detected in offering or giving an extravagant price for any articles brought to market, ſuch perſon or perſons, whoever they may be, ſhall be ſummoned to appear at the Coffee-houſe on that, or the enſuing market day, or at the next General Town Meeting, as the caſe may require. And that if any perſon or perſons ſhall be detected in unjuſtly impoſing on people coming to market, or in market, by forcibly obliging them to take prices for their commodities much below their value, that ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall be held up as aforeſaid.

Reſolved, That an enquiry be made into the old and preſent rent of houſes.

And whereas the numerous articles of dry goods, and variety of their aſſortments, render it difficult to aſcertain and fix their ſeveral values, the Committee do therefore earneſtly recommend to the public, to be as ſlack in making purchaſes for the preſent as their neceſſity will admit of. And do hereby inform, that they will enquire into the prices of broad and narrow cloths, and ſuch other principal articles in the dry goods trade, as when fixt may lead to a knowledge of the comparative value of other articles.

And whereas, in the preſent time of general ſuffering and reſentment, it may happen that innocent perſons may, by miſtake, be expoſed to the unmerited cenſure of their fellow-citizens, while thoſe who truly deſerve it eſcape—This Committee therefore, in order to prevent as much as in them lies any miſtakes, and the conſequences ariſing therefrom, as well as to carry the reſolves of the General Town Meeting into effectual execution, will receive information, either in writing or perſonally, againſt perſons tranſgreſſing the reſolutions of the General Town Meeting, or evading or obſtructing the execution of the ſame, and that after having aſcertained the charge, the perſons ſo offending to be notified thereof in writing, ſigned by the Chairman.

Reſolved, That a Committee of three do ſit by rotation at the Court-houſe, from nine to twelve every day (Sundays excepted) to receive complaints, and to report the ſame to the General Committee.

Reſolved, That this Committee will not take on themſelves to determine the puniſhment due to any perſon or perſons who ſhall tranſgreſs the reſolves of the General Town Meeting; but that after having aſcertained the facts will leave ſuch perſon or perſons to make their peace with the public the beſt way they can, unleſs deſired to interpoſe. WILLIAM HENRY, Chairman.

*** *The* Honeſt Politician *will be in our next.*

RUN away on the 30th of May from the ſubſcriber, living in Aſton townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſervant man, named Jonathan Smith, about 25 years of age, five feet eleven inches high, ſlim built, pock-marked, and has the mark of a ſore on his neck, occaſioned by the king's evil; had on when he went away, an old light coloured cloth coatee, tow ſhirt and trowſers, but will perhaps change his clothes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FIFTY DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JAMES PENNELL.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in New Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, a black HORSE, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, with a white ſtar in his forehead, is docked very ſhort, and carries his head very low. Whoever brings ſaid horſe to the owner, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by

May 31, 1779. ‖ CHRISTIAN BLEM.

STRAYED or STOLEN away, May the 7th, from the ſubſcriber, living at the Blue Houſe, on South-ſtreet, near the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, a cheſtnut bay HORSE, near 15 hands high, ſhod before, a natural pacer, neither brand nor ear-mark, eight years old, has ſome white hairs on his forehead and on his mane, been hurt by the collar, and ſome white hairs on his tail, been hurt by the crupper, a ſmall ſwitch tail, ſome white ſpots on his back, been hurt with the ſaddle. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLARS Reward, paid by

¶ HENRY YOUNG.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1779.

To be LETT, for one or more years, and may be entered on the firſt day of Auguſt next,

THAT old accuſtomed and well known INN, called the BLACK HORSE Tavern, ſituate in Black Horſe Alley, oppoſite Lætitia Court. For terms, enquire of BENJAMIN FLOWER, in Pear-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet; or, in his abſence, of Mr. ANDREW DOZ, in Third-ſtreet.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of MARGARET SETTLETON, late of the Manor of Moreland, deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment; and all thoſe Perſons who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be paid, by ANDREW DUNBAR, and JOHN MAN, jun. Executors.

PHILADELPHIA.

At a General Meeting of the Citizens of Philadelphia, and Parts adjacent, at the State-House Yard in this City, on Monday, the 24th of May, General ROBERDEAU *was unanimously requested to take the Chair, who introduced the Business with the following* ADDRESS:

GENTLEMEN,

ALTHOUGH I feel pain from the situation in which you have been pleased to place me, it is with pleasure I meet you, my Fellow Citizens, to consider and determine upon measures for our mutual and public happiness. A beneficent God has hitherto blessed us with success, and carried us through a four years war with as few misfortunes as could possibly be expected. We have much to be thankful for; and though many worthy individuals have greatly suffered, yet, as a nation, we have but little to complain of.

The dangers we are now exposed to arise from evils created among ourselves. I scorn, and I hope every Citizen here scorns, the thought of getting rich by sucking the blood of his country; yet, alas! this unnatural, this cruel, this destructive practice, is the greatest cause of our present calamities. The way to make our money good is to reduce the prices of goods and provisions. It is not the quantity of money which any man gets—but how far that money will go when he comes to lay it out again, that makes him poor or rich.

The tax that has been laid upon us by monopolizers and forestallers within these six months past, for it may justly be called a tax, amounts to more money than would carry the war on twelve months to come.

There is at present no law for regulating the prices in the shops and markets, neither is there any law to prevent such regulations being made, and therefore, the whole rests upon the virtue and common consent of the community. I have no doubt but combinations have been formed for raising the prices of goods and provisions, and therefore the community, in their own defence, have a natural right to counteract such combinations, and to set limits to evils which affect themselves.

It is impossible, Gentlemen, to cure the disease all at once, but it must be begun upon; and as this city appears to be the place in which the disease was first bred, this likewise is the place where the remedy ought to be first applied. Do you, Gentlemen, set the example, and I think there is little doubt but others will follow it.

Within these five or six months goods and provisions have risen week by week—Surely, Gentlemen, we can do as much as the monopolizers have done, and bring the prices down again week by week. By this means there will be money to spare to pay taxes with; for at the rate things now are, it takes all the country people's money to go to the shops with, and all the town peoples money to go to market with, and the whole community is growing poor under a notion of getting rich.

Some worthy citizens, who have the success of our glorious cause at heart, have undertaken to form a plan for regularly reducing the prices of goods and provisions, and keeping up the value of the money, and this plan, as I understand, is to be laid before you at some future meeting. For my own part, Gentlemen, I shall joyfully assist in any judicious measures for the public happiness, and have no doubt but you will do the same.

It is a surprising thing that the more goods we have had brought into this city, the dearer they have been; and this is one of the evils which it is absolutely necessary to enquire into. But the great point is to begin.

The paper I have in my hand contains some resolutions which have been drawn up and agreed on by a Committee of Citizens, which, with your approbation, I will read. I propose first to read the whole through, and then read it a second time by paragraphs, in order to take your sense thereon.

The paper being read, after some amendments, was agreed to as follows:

WHEREAS the prices of goods and provisions have, within the space of five or six months, risen to an enormous height, far beyond what they ought to be in proportion to the quantity of the money. The prices of dry goods have arisen when they ought to have decreased, and every new cargo, instead of lessening the prices, has raised them.

Resolved, That the public have a right to enquire into the causes of such extraordinary abuses, and prevent them.

And whereas, since the late importation of a cargo of goods, said to have been since purchased or consigned to the management of Mr. Robert Morris, Merchant, or others, the prices of all kinds of dry goods have been greatly advanced, to the injury of the public, and the great detriment of trade.

Resolved, That this meeting, justifying their conduct on the necessity of the measure, and being deeply affected and injured by those increasing evils, will appoint a Committee to enquire of Mr. Robert Morris, or others, what part he or they have acted respecting the said cargo, and to require from him or them their answers in writing to such questions as the Committee may find it necessary to put, and to report the same at the next general Town Meeting.

And whereas the prices of rum, sugar, flour, coffee and tea, have greatly arisen within this week past, without any real or apparent cause; and as it is our determination not to be eaten up by monopolizers and forestallers: Therefore,

Resolved, That we do unconditionally insist and demand that the advanced, or monopolized, price of the present month be instantly taken off, and that the prices of those articles be immediately reduced to what they were the first day of May instant.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to ascertain the retail prices of rum, sugar, flour, coffee and tea, as they stood on the first day of May instant, and to publish the same for the government of buyer and seller, and to receive in writing any complaints against such dealers as may refuse to comply with, or shall obstruct the execution of this necessary regulation, and to report the same at the next general Town Meeting.

Resolved, That the said Committee, when chosen, do ascertain what the prices of the above, or any other articles, were on the first day of January last, and likewise on the first day of every month from that time to the present instant.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare a plan for regularly proceeding in this business, and for carrying it into execution throughout the United States, and to report the same at a general Town Meeting to be held for that purpose.

Resolved, That we will support the Committees in the execution of their duty, encourage fair and honest commerce, and suppress to the utmost of our power, and at the hazard of our lives, engrossing, monopolizing, and forestalling, and depreciation.

Resolved, That as it is the interest both of town and country to concur in measures for the mutual relief of both, that the proceedings of this Meeting be printed and sent to the several counties for their consideration and assistance therein.

And whereas complaints of a very extraordinary nature have, at different times, appeared against persons entrusted, or who have been entrusted by Congress with the disposal of public money, and the execution of public commissions, to which complaints, in some instances, no answers have been given, or any denial made:

And whereas the public, by delegating their powers, have a right to call on their Representatives to whom that delegation is made, to know in what manner the trust so reposed in them is executed. Therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to collect together the charges or complaints which have been made against persons entrusted by Congress, with the expenditure of public money, or the execution of public commissions and to require of the Delegates of this State, what proceedings Congress have made therein, towards ascertaining the truth of such charges or complaints, or punishing the persons if guilty, and to transmit the same to the several counties, in order that they may be enabled to give instructions to their Representatives in Assembly at their next meeting, or for such other purposes as may be necessary in the interim.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Meeting that no person, who by sufficient testimony can be proved inimical to the interest and independence of the United States, be suffered to remain among us, and that the Committees be directed to take measures for carrying this resolution into execution.

The following Gentlemen were appointed on the Committee to enquire respecting the cargo lately arrived, and said to be purchased by or consigned to the management of Mr. Robert Morris, or others.

Timothy Matlack, David Rittenhouse, Capt. Blewer, Thomas Paine, Charles W. Peale, Col. J. B. Smith.

And the following Gentlemen, together with the former, were appointed a Committee for carrying the other resolves into execution.

Col. Henry, Col. Bradford, George Schlosser, Col. Will, Col. Jehu Eyre, Capt. Heysham, Major Boyd, Philip Bœhm, Jedediah Snowden, Nathaniel Donnell, Capt. Robert Smith, Capt. Lang, Dr. Hutchinson, William Brown, Paul Cox, Edward Pole, Thomas Casdrop, Capt. George Ord, James Skinner, John Kling, William Thorn, William Coats, Tanner, Joseph Dean, Capt. John Young, Cadwallader Dickinson, Capt. Thomas Moore. *Signed, by order of the Meeting,*

DANIEL ROBERDEAU, Chairman.

The thanks of the Meeting were unanimously returned to the Chairman for his noble and disinterested manner of conducting the business.

COMMITTEE-ROOM, *May 26th*, 1779.

AGREEABLE to a resolution of the General Town Meeting held in the State-house yard the 25th inst.

The Committee for ascertaining the prices of rum, sugar, flour, coffee and tea, as they stood on the first day of the present month, do hereby publish the following:

West-India Rum,	per gallon,	£ 6	15	0
Country Rum,	per do.	5	0	0
Tea by the Chest,	per lb.	4	10	0
Brandy by the Keg,	per gallon,	7	0	0
Molasses by the Hogshead	per do.	4	12	6
Coffee,	per lb.	0	17	0
Loaf Sugar, wholesale,	per lb.	2	12	6
Muscovado, from £105 to £130	per hundred.			
Turk's Island Salt,	10 per bushel.			
Common French Salt,	6 10 per do.			
Merchantable Flour,	per hundred,	£ 20	0	0
Middling do.		15	0	0
Ship-stuff,		13	0	0
Shorts,	per bushel,	4	10	0
Bran,	per do.	3	15	0

To our Fellow-Citizens in Town and Country.

Convinced as we all are of the absolute necessity of lowering the prices in order to raise the value of the currency, and seriously anxious of carrying the resolutions of the Meeting into effectual execution, we do earnestly recommend, in the first instance, a chearful compliance with the above Resolves, and likewise, that as few purchases as possible be made for the present, either of *dry goods, or any other kind of imported goods*, otherwise it will embarrass the object hoped to be obtained.

It is only by degrees that evils of this kind can be remedied, and no plan appears more rational than to lower the prices in the same proportions they have been advanced. As soon as the business for the next General Town Meeting can be prepared, notice will be given of it in the papers. *By Order of the Committee,*

WILLIAM HENRY, Chairman.

N. B. The Committee have the pleasure of informing the public, that molasses and salt are cheaper this day than they were on the first of May.—The prices, as printed above, have been taken from the Merchants and Traders books.

JOHN BENEZET

HAS FOR SALE, clayed SUGARS in hogsheads and barrels; a few pipes of very excellent MADEIRA. Also a quantity of GLASS PHIALS, of different sizes, in hogsheads. He continues to purchase LOAN-OFFICE CERTIFICATES bearing interest payable in France, also BILLS for interest due on such Certificates, for which he gives the very highest advance. ¶

JAMES SLATER, BROKER,

IS REMOVED from Spruce-street to Water-street, between Walnut and Chestnut-streets, opposite the Sign of the Tun, where he continues, as usual, to buy and sell all Sorts of Mens and Womens Wearing Apparel, Houshold and Kitchen Furniture, Dry Goods, &c. ‖ 4 W.

Thornbury, Chester County, May 18, 1779.

WHEREAS CATHERINE my wife hath eloped from my bed and board without any just cause, on the 18th day of February last, with a Hessian deserter, who goes by the name of *Valentine Hertzoor*; therefore this is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. PAUL RUSSEL. ¶

Montgomery, May 19, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given that all those that are indebted to Christopher Sower, printer, late of Germantown, Philadelphia county, either by bill, bond, note, or book debt, are desired to make speedy payment to the subscriber, in Montgomery township, Philadelphia county. As he wants to settle off the confiscated accounts as quick as possible, it is desired that all people concerned will take notice; and those that have not paid off the vendue accounts of the sale of Sower's effects, are likewise desired to make speedy payment, to

GEORGE SMITH, agent for confiscated estates, Philadelphia county.

Kent County, Maryland, May 20, 1779.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS TAKEN, supposed through mistake, by a river craft, from Hollingsworth's wharf, about five or six weeks ago, a barrel directed for Joseph Wilkinson, tanner, at the Head of Chester, with red keel on the head, containing 25 dressed calf skins, one bushel of salt in a bag, and 25 ½ lbs. sugar in a keg; also, seven empty flour barrels marked M I on the head with chalk. Whoever hath taken the above goods, or can give information of the same, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward, paid by LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber at the Head of Chester. ‖ JOSEPH WILKINSON.

STYNER AND CIST

HAVE removed their Printing-Office to the House of Mr. Frederick Kuhl, on the East Side of Second-street, four Doors above Race-street: Where they have for Sale, English and German School-Books, such as Testaments, Psalters, Spelling Books, New-England and American Primers: likewise Writing-Paper, Ink-Powder, Quills, Sealing-Wax, Wafers, Slate-Pencils, &c. &c. *N. B.* They give the highest Price for clean LINEN RAGS.

May 22, 1779.

STOLEN, last night, out of the stable at General Mifflin's plantation, near the Falls of Schuylkill, a black HORSE, with a small star in his forehead, a little hip-shot, the hair rubbed off the bone, on the off side, about the size of a penny, and a switch tail; he is middling lengthy bodied, has a swing trot, is about 14 hands and an inch high, and is six years old this spring. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the thief be convicted, shall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horse, paid by Captain *RIVERS*, living in Front-street, between Race and Vine-streets, Philadelphia. †

WHEREAS *THOMAS BEANS*, of Abington, and *JOHN SOMMERS*, of the Manor of *Moreland*, in the county of Philadelphia, upon their humble petitions preferred to the General Assembly of this state, have severally obtained leave to bring in a bill "to establish and confirm "their respective estates, in several lands and tenements in "this state, the title deeds for the same being much defaced by "accident," and at the same time were ordered to give public notice in some of the English and German newspapers of their said application to the Assembly, &c. NOW, in compliance with the said order, it is hereby published, that the lands of the said *Thomas Beans* are situate and bounded as followeth, viz. 145 acres in Abington aforesaid, by him purchased of Henry Shisler and wife, bounded by land of Richard Whitton, the Township Line or Road between Abington and Lower Dublin, lands of William Roberts, Thomas King and Moses Vancourt, and by Pennypack creek; 112½ acres in Southampton township, in the county of Bucks, purchased of Elizabeth Fletcher, bounded by lands of the Baptist Meeting-house, of Daniel Hoogland and Wilhelmus Cornell, by the Street Road, and lands of Stephen Watts and Charles Garrison; and 200 acres and 52 perches of land in Warminster township, Bucks county, purchased of Thomas Dungan and wife, bounded by the middle of the said street road, opposite to the lands of Thomas Craven, John Brooks and Giles Craven, by another road opposite to lands of Daniel Longstreth, and by lands of Joseph Hart, Jonathan Walton and Thomas Dungan. AND that the lands of the said *John Sommers* are situate in the said Manor of Moreland, and bounded as followeth, 92 acres joining Samuel Swift, William Walton, Jonathan Wilson, a road to Newtown, and Henry Walton's land. About seven acres at a place called Smithfield, adjoining the said Newtown road and lands of John Briton and Isaac Comely. One acre and 22 perches, joining the road to the Crooked Billet, by the said Newtown road, and the said John Briton. Eighty-two perches of land, adjoining the said Henry Walton and John Dorley. ¶ 6 W.

Greenwich, May 21, 1779.

WHEREAS sundry wearing apparel, in a portmanteau, was found in Roxbury township, Morris county, New-Jersey, in April last, supposed to be stolen and concealed in the woods by a certain John Harris, a deserter from the first Jersey regiment, containing the following articles, viz. a scarlet coat, with silver buttons marked No. 7; one buff and two half silk streaked jackets; one pair of linen breeches and two pair of silk stockings. Whoever has lost the above described apparel, on proving his property and paying charges within three months from the above date, may have them again, by applying to the subscriber in Greenwich, Sussex county and State aforesaid, otherwise they will be sold at public vendue, to defray the charges.

§ 6 W. MATTHIAS SHIPMAN.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Horsham township, Philadelphia county, some time in April, 1779, a bright bay MARE, four years old, 14 hands high, a blaze in her face, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

CAME to the plantation of SARAH KNIGHT, near the twelve mile stone, on the old York road, in Abington township, Philadelphia county, the tenth instant (May) a brown HORSE, about fourteen hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber, living in East-Nottingham township, Cæcil county, near the Brick Meeting-house, a servant lad, country born, named William Drisdall, about 18 years of age, of a darkish complexion, about five feet high; had on, when he went away, a striped lincey jacket, with sleeves, a flax and tow shirt, tow trowsers, an old hat, no shoes. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

May 11, 1779. JAMES GALLT. ¶

Kishacoquilles, Big Valley, Armagh Township, Cumberland County, March 13, 1779.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES ALEXANDER, deceased, either by bond, note or book-debt, are desired to come and pay off their respective debts, on or before the first day of July next, otherwise their accounts will be put into an attorney's hands; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, and they will be paid by JAMES REED, and JOHN FLEMING, Executors. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1779. THE NUMB. 2556.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1779.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

[NUMBER II.]

I HAVE attempted to lay open ſeveral *ſprings* of action, which, in *certain circumſtances*, may excite men to co-operate with Britain in her wiſh to ſeduce the Americans from a virtuous and wiſe adherence to the *articles* of that *treaty*, into which we have entered with the *court of France*. I ſhall in this paper proceed a little in the ſame track, and take notice of another *great* and *elaſtic ſpring*, which may produce the like effect. I mean to ſpeak of *the connection of the old trade with Britain*.

It was in vain ſought for, at the commencement of the debate, in the hatred of the Scottiſh nation to the name of Wilkes, and their mixing his cauſe with the cauſe of America, that the greater part of thoſe of that nation on the continent were oppoſed to our reſiſtance. For though this, in ſome degree, may have influenced thoſe immediately from Britain, and with the laſt impreſſions warm upon their minds, yet the more general and commanding cauſe was not reſentment to any men, but as they were *traders*, and a war, more eſpecially with *Britain*, muſt have been hurtful to them, it was *intereſt*.

At the commencement of the debate the greater part of gentlemen of the Scottiſh nation, at leaſt in the ſouthern States, were *traders*. They had acted as *factors* to the companies from Glaſgow and from other cities, or they had embarked on their *own ſtocks*, and from their connection with *friends at home* were in a happy way of making, in a ſhort time, ſplendid fortunes. A war unavoidably cut them off from every proſpect of this nature, and therefore, without believing that they were *greater devils* than their neighbours, we might eaſily expect that they could not be able to conceive clearly, and without prejudice, the juſtice of our cauſe; or if convinced of the juſtice of it, yet they could not readily and from their hearts engage to ſupport it. It is obſervable that thoſe of this nation not engaged in trade have not been tories. The landholders, a few expectants upon government, and a few under the dominion of a national attachment, excepted, have been pretty generally whigs, and from a certain warmth of temper peculiar to the nation have been impetuous whigs.

One ſettlement, indeed, upon the confines of North-Carolina were, the greater part of them, planters, and yet gave us ſome trouble in the inſurrection quelled in that State. But theſe men who had juſt emigrated from their native kingdom, with the recollection of an unfortunate *rebellion* freſh upon their minds, were too ignorant to be able to diſtinguiſh the circumſtances and the cauſe, and were diſpoſed to take part with a King who had beaten Earl Lochiel and other Chiefs, and who, in their apprehenſion, was alſo able to beat the Americans. Ignorance, with theſe, was the cauſe of toryiſm, but *the intereſt of trade* was the cauſe with the greater part of the gentlemen of that nation reſident in theſe territories.

The ſame cauſe operated with the like effect with regard to other men, natives of Britain and natives of America, engaged in *trade*. It was not, indeed, to be expected that men, old in their connections with the *trading houſes* of London, Briſtol and Liverpool, or who had juſt eſtabliſhed a correſpondence with theſe, could be eaſily induced to give up advantages to be derived from an intercourſe in this channel. Yet I acknowledge there are amongſt commercial gentlemen, thoſe who early and uniformly have acted in the cauſe, and of theſe I entertain the higheſt ſentiments, and am perſuaded that the name of the *whig merchant* of America ſhall be ranked with the names of her firſt patriots. *That virtue is ever greateſt which has reſiſted the greateſt temptation.* But we know that *the connection of the old trade with Britain* has hung heavy upon the wheels of the affections of many with regard to our exertions, and from the ſame cauſe it will ſtill hang heavy on the affections of many perſons, when by any offer of Great-Britain the leaſt dawn of a reconciliation may appear. The dawn of a reconciliation will play upon their minds, and the fair day of *an alliance* will immediately ſucceed it. They will fancy to themſelves letters and orders received already from their old correſpondents in the trading towns, cargoes conſigned to them, and the channel of trade opening the channel of opulence, in a full flow of abundant proſperity. For this reaſon, when Britain ſhall have come to make her inſidious offer of an alliance with theſe States, I will adviſe the manufacturers, and mechanics and farmers of America to beware of commercial gentlemen *in the connection of the old trade with Britain*. If theſe gentlemen are tories, their own good ſenſe will teach them that they ſtand in need to be watched; and if they are whigs, and would prefer the true intereſt of their country to their own temporary emolument, they will wiſh to continue to prefer it, and therefore will not take it amiſs, that in a caſe where the bias of immoderate intereſt may operate upon their minds, and when they are now about to ſleep and to ſtumble from the path of rectitude, their countrymen ſhould be at hand, and, as we ſay in familiar converſation, *give them a jog that they may ſtep right again.*

I muſt deſire that I may not be miſtaken as meaning to inſinuate the leaſt idea unfavourable to commerce or commercial gentlemen. On the contrary, I well know that commerce is a great ſource of opulence to any State, and that commercial gentlemen are amongſt the members the moſt uſeful and the moſt ornamental to ſociety. If I may ſo expreſs myſelf, they are moſt ſafe to the Commonwealth, and from them ſeldom any thing is to be dreaded hoſtile to liberty. The merchant, like the Halcyon of the ſhore, loves a calm; like the muſes, he loves peace and free government. The adventure of his ſhip upon the ocean, and the return of her voyage loaded with the wares of different countries, ſufficiently engage his hopes, and detach his mind from the great objects of political ambition. It is not always a peculiar malignity of temper that cauſes one man to aſpire to honour, and eminence, and office, more than another, but the want of ſomething to fill his mind, which is ſtronger and more elevated than his neighbours, and cannot be ſatisfied with the ſmall concerns of a private life.—Ambition is frequently the diſorder of the noble mind, and ariſes from that vaſtneſs of conception, which, unleſs it finds an equal object to exert itſelf upon, will be reſtleſs and unquiet. Now the immenſe ocean, and the iſlands that emboſom, and the countries that border it, and the commodities imported and exported, and the plans to be meditated, and the correſpondencies to be eſtabliſhed, and after all the riſque of a ſhipwreck, and the hopes of a ſafe voyage, occupy and fill the mind, and keep it at a diſtance from the debates of party, and the deſire of eminence by the depreſſion of another.

Commerce is the child of free government, and like a pious child it careſſes and ſupports its parent. It ſupplies riches and reſources wherewith to reſiſt foreign force, and it furniſhes an object to the moſt enterprizing mind, and thereby ſecures the State from the violence of internal faction. I make this obſervation with the more pleaſure, as America bids fair to be a great commercial country, which circumſtance forms a happy foundation of my hope that ſhe will be long a free as well as a poliſhed country.

The only caſe in which the attachments of the merchant may become unfavourable to the intereſts of the community is where he carries on a trade with a nation, whoſe ambition or avarice may have prompted them to advance a claim of unjuſt dominion upon the country of which he is a citizen. His love of peace, and his good will for correſpondents on the foreign ſhore, may diſpoſe him to think too favourably of their intentions, and to concede with too great facility to their demands. If a war ſhould be conſequent, waſting the ſweets of commerce, and confining her barks to the harbour, he may become too ſoon weary of it, and fail in his reſiſtance, and be diſpoſed to accept terms of unequal and impolitic accommodation.

A caſe of this nature would ſeem to have happened in our intercourſe with the nation of Great-Britain. *Individuals* amongſt commercial gentlemen, biaſſed by the advantages of trade which a war muſt interrupt, have been avowedly oppoſed to our reſiſtance, or have reluctantly engaged in it. The force of an attachment of this nature will more declaredly begin to operate, when Britain ſhall have come to make her offer of acknowledging our independence on certain diſreputable and iniquitous conditions. The merchant, *in the connection of the old trade with Britain*, will caſt a look wiſhfully upon the ocean, and will deſire too anxiouſly a reſtoration of peace and of commerce, in the old channel of a cloſe and intimate connection with her iſland. It will therefore behove every good American, at this juncture, to aſſiſt the virtue of his countrymen, the old *traders*, by keeping a watch upon them, that the memory of correſpondents in Glaſgow, Liverpool, Briſtol, London, and other cities, may not operate too powerfully upon their minds, and cauſe them to embrace the idea of a reconciliation at the expence of honour and of ſolid and general advantages, which will reſult from a firm adherence to that for which we have hitherto contended, and for which, I flatter myſelf, we ſhall have the magnanimity through every reverſe of fortune to continue to contend, *independence*, and a free intercourſe of trade with the whole world.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE Gaol, laſt night, and made their eſcape, the following priſoners, *viz.* JOHN HARRIS, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſhort black hair, freſh complexion; had on, when he went away, a ſhort brown coat, the remainder of his wearing apparel not known. DENNIS CLARK, about 40 years of age, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 8 inches high, formerly a ſoldier in the Britiſh ſervice, a well ſet man, marked with the ſmall-pox, and has a ſmall wen over one eye; had on a rediſh great coat, and a ſtriped lincey jacket, with ſleeves. LEWIS TESS, about 50 years of age, a German, 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a whitiſh coat and tow trowſers; he formerly lived in or near Kenſington, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia. GEORGE BOATMAN, American born, 5 feet 9 inches high; had on a brown coat, faced with red, a thin viſage, about 30 years of age. Any perſon or perſons who ſhall ſecure the ſaid men in any gaol, or deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them, over and above reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS HUSTON, Gaoler.

Newtown, Bucks County, June 2, 1779. ‖ 6 *W.*

Delaware State, New-Caſtle County, June 3, 1779.

SUPPOSED to be STOLEN, about ten days ago, a BAY HORSE, about 14½ hands high, ſeven years old, paces a ſlow travel, trots and canters well, a little white on his near hind foot, one of the fore teeth in his under jaw black. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward will be paid, on delivery of ſaid horſe, by THOMAS REES. †

From the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

EDINBURGH, December 30.

To Sir WILLIAM HOWE.

SIR,

YOU iſſued forth, for the conqueſt of America, with the faireſt hopes, and under the moſt favourable auſpices. You conducted a greater force than the New World had ever ſeen, nobly provided in every article, and fully adequate to the purpoſe of its deſtination. You were attended by a moſt powerful artillery: You were ſupported by a numerous fleet, under an experienced commander, of whoſe ſteady co-operation, in any purpoſe, you had the moſt perfect aſſurance. Your troops were as diſtinguiſhed for their ſpirit as any that Europe could produce; and they were to be oppoſed by a militia, at that time without arms, ammunition, officers, or diſcipline. The people were zealous in the cauſe for which you was to fight. You were known to be a brave man, and their wiſhes had formed you into an accompliſhed General. You were placed in the greateſt ſituation that could animate a human ſoul: for the fate of the Britiſh empire depended on your conduct. Succeſs would have inrolled your name with that of Hawke and Wolfe. It would have found a monument in the gratitude of your country, more precious than gold, more permanent than marble. The eyes of all men were upon you. The beams of Royal favour ſhone upon your outgoing, and it was predicted that your courſe would be a track of glory.

Permit me, Sir W. to conſider how the confidence of your country has been repaid, and its expectations fulfilled. It is, at all times, the duty of a good citizen to ſcrutinize the conduct of men in public employments; in our preſent ſituation, indifference is a crime, and even moderation approaches to a fault.

The attack on Long-Iſland was the firſt eſſay of your military talents. The imprudence of your enemy, in expoſing a corps of 10,000 to the fury of your whole army, their neglecting to ſeize on ſome important paſſes, joined to the ſuperiority of regular over undiſciplined troops, preſented you with an eaſy victory. Flushed with ſucceſs, and undiminiſhed by loſs, your gallant army were ruſhing to the trenches where the flower of the rebels were collected. Tremor and diſmay, heightened by the rout of their advanced detachments flying on all hands, bleeding and diſperſed, already had begun to thin their lines. Your ſoldiers, in ſome parts, were actually within their trenches; the victory was already gained, and the fate of America decided. A retreat is ſounded; and after repeated orders, the ſoldiers, indignant and reluctant, are dragged back to the diſtant ſtandard of their General.

By what arguments, upon what pretences, can ſo aſtoniſhing a reſolution be defended? Do not inſult us, by pretending that it was dictated by regard to the ſafety of your men. To embrace a proſpect of ſucceſs, as you yourſelf declared infallible, or rather to proſecute a victory already commenced, was mercy and humanity. On other occaſions you have not been ſo ſparing of their blood. The Heſſians, Sir W. at leaſt ſince the affair of Red-bank, will not admit of this defence. Did you think it was impoſſible for the rebels to retreat, while you ſhould advance to their lines by regular approaches? Or did you imagine, that the gaining of theſe lines was of more conſequence than to deſtroy their army? No, Sir W. you could not think ſo. A moment's reflection muſt have ſhewn you, that an opportunity of this kind was invaluable. You might ſafely have ventured to conjecture, that the ruin of their army, in its very entrance upon action, would diſhearten the people, break their force, divide their councils, and at once annihilate the rebellion. You muſt have ſeen, that delay would revive their hopes; that time would give them diſcipline, and experience encreaſe their military ſkill. You could not but perceive, that to prolong the war was attended with diſadvantages; that the country itſelf was as hoſtile to you as its inhabitants; that your recruits would be diſtant, and your ſubſiſtence difficult. There were indeed advantages upon the other hand, which it would ſeem you neither overlooked nor neglected. We are compelled, Sir W. to defend your underſtanding by an accuſation of your heart, and muſt impute to avarice, or worſe, what the largeſt allowance to your folly ſeems inſufficient to explain.

Your next object was the reduction of New-York. There were two ways in which this might be accompliſhed: The one, an immediate attack upon this place, which, as the iſland was every where ſtrongly fortified, appeared to be hazardous, and, if ſucceſsful, left the retreat of its defendants to their lines at King's-bridge free and unmoleſted. The other a deſcent upon the continent of New-York, and a circuit to the flank and rear of theſe lines. The ſucceſs of this, which, as the enemy was unprepared for it, you could not reaſonably doubt, reduced them to the neceſſity, either of evacuating their lines, with the iſland of New-York, and retreating in your preſence up along the Hudſon's river, or of retiring into that iſland, and defending it according to their power. The former part of this alternative, if you advanced with expedition, it was almoſt impoſſible for them to execute. A general engagement muſt, at any rate, have been the conſequence of their attempting it. In the latter ſituation, beſieged on the one hand by your army, and blockaded upon the other by the fleet, a miracle alone could preſerve them from ſlaughter or captivity. This plan of operations, though ſtrongly recommended by many offi-

cers, particularly by Sir William Erſkine, you thought proper to reject. You adopted the other. The reſolution ſeems ſomewhat inconſiſtent with your former caution, but may be traced to the ſame principle. The Americans, as their own accounts confeſs, had not yet recovered from the impreſſion of their recent defeat. They fled with precipitation from their batteries as ſoon as attacked, and abandoned New-York to you, almoſt without reſiſtance.

We now demand, Sir, a detail of your employment from this period, till your celebrated expedition to the Continent. Making the moſt liberal allowance for the much inſiſted on delays, ariſing from the neceſſary preparations, there will remain, between the 15th of September, when you took poſſeſſion of New-York, till the 28th of October, when you firſt viewed the enemy upon the White Plains, a conſiderable ſpace of time to be accounted for. A very ſhort time muſt have been ſufficient to inform you, whether an attack upon the King's-bridge, from the quarter of New-York, was practicable. If you once intended to proceed againſt them upon that plan, we are yet to learn why that intention was abandoned. If you judged it unadviſeable, why was not this manœuvere for cnloſing them immediately executed? In your ſituation, when ſo much of the ſeaſon had elapſed, and no deciſive blow had as yet been ſtruck, inactivity was a fault, which candor cannot explain, nor generoſity forgive. Whence aroſe the ſlowneſs of your progreſs from the time of your landing on the Continent at Frog's neck*? Whence that cloſe connected march, thoſe compact encampments, that wonderful degree of caution and foreſight, on which your friends expatiate with ſo much pleaſure? That caution was folly. Expedition was every thing to executing your deſign. There was no enemy to oppoſe you on your march. Your enemy were in the the lines at King's Bridge. This dilatory conduct enabled them to quit their lines with order, to convey their baggage to a place of ſafety, to change their front, and form a race of camps along the Brunx, in oppoſition to you.

You appeared upon the banks of that river on the 25th of October. In your march from that place to the White Plains, whither the enemy had retired, a ſpace of four miles, you were occupied during the three days. You arrived upon the 28th in all order and regularity, without any oppoſition. Fortune had once more, as if in oppoſition to your wiſhes, placed your enemy within your reach. Your ſoldiers lay upon their arms for that night, in full deſire and expectation of being led to victory at day break. It was diſcovered in the morning, that the enemy had ſtrengthened their lines by ſome additional works; and you thought proper to ſummons a reinforcement from New-York. The day after that reinforcement arrived†. Another night ſucceeded. The morning proved wet, and the attack was deferred; as if the conqueſt of an empire were a party of pleaſure, and there were no difference between the gaining of a battle, and the parade of a review. For ſhame! For ſhame! Was an opportunity of ſuch importance, ſo long expected, ſo ardently deſired, to be thus thrown at your feet? 'Tis in vain, Sir, to tell us, the iſſue of an action may depend upon the circumſtances of weather. Intrepidity and enterprize have often deſpiſed it with ſucceſs. You were poſſeſſed of many advantages to counterbalance it. Your troops were ſuperior in number. They were healthy and in high ſpirits. Your enemy were diſheartened by misfortune; they were thinned by deſertion and diſeaſe. Beſides, the circumſtance of weather was equal to you and them. Were they, like another race of rebels, ſafely conducted through the waters? If your muſkets were unſerviceable, were your ſwords ruſted in their ſcabbards? and was there nothing in a hedge of Britiſh bayonets to appal the proweſs of America?

I do not mean to purſue you, Sir, through the painful hiſtory of your campaigns. It is enough for my purpoſe, that I trace the ſpirit which directed them. I owe my information almoſt entirely to your own letters; and, I muſt confeſs, that the ideas derived from this ſource are not always of that clear nature which would enable me to reaſon with accuracy on each article of your conduct. I am not a military man, and I am willing partly to impute to this cauſe, that I do not altogether underſtand your letters. A plainer narrative, however, would beſpeak more confidence in your conduct and intentions, as well as more conviction of the ſucceſs which you boaſted. The language of victory, like that of innocence, is ſhort, ſimple, perſpicuous, and expreſſive. It goes directly to its object, and exhibits the event, connected with the chief cauſes that produced it. It will not trace the combat, in tedious progreſſion, from the firſt movement of the march to the laſt diſcharge of muſquetry. It diſdains a long detail of frivolous and unimportant circumſtances. It rejects the vain perplexity of proper names, of military terms, and foreign phraſeology. It would paſs over in ſilence the hiſtory of little acquiſitions, and petty obſtacles. It leaves us to deduce the valor of the troops from their atchievements, and the wiſdom of the General from his diſpoſitions. With what do your diſpatches preſent us? Not with activity and enterpriſe, but the lazy pomp of preparation. Not with the ruin of armies, and the conqueſt of provinces, as you would have us to believe; but with harmleſs ſkirmiſhes, partial and undecided actions, the burning of villages, the capture of oxen, and returns of military ſtores. But, Sir, the good ſenſe of this country is not to be ſo impoſed upon. They know that triumph is not ſucceſs, that caution is not delay. They know that victories are not gained without bloodſhed; if proſecuted, that they are attended with advantage. Through all the ſtudied obſcurity of your accounts, they diſcern your conduct animated by the ſame principles. They acknowledge that you have the merit of being uniform and conſiſtent. You adhere ſteadily to your purpoſe, and defy the power of honor, of gratitude, of ſhame, or national attachment, to break in upon you for a moment.

After the reduction of Forts Waſhington and Lee, Lord Cornwallis, at the head of 10,000 men, advanced into the Jerſies. The American army every where abandoned the country before him. That army, indeed, no longer deſerved the name. It was now reduced to a corps of about 3000 men, broken with fatigue, and flying in confuſion. There was no force to oppoſe you: Every thing was full of conſternation and diſmay. A vigorous purſuit at this time muſt infallibly have enabled you, not only to reduce or diſſipate the remains of their army, but to paſs the Delaware, and ſeize on Philadelphia. That barrier between you being once paſſed, it would have been impoſſible for them ever again to bring an army into the field. We require a reaſon, Sir, why Lord Cornwallis's power of purſuit was ſo wonderfully limited? When that officer arrived at Brunſwick, the term of his commiſſion, he earneſtly ſolicited for further leave, with the ſtrongeſt aſſurance of being able to reduce the army, and ſecure the paſſage of the Delaware. He was, at that time, within a few miles of their rear; and your own letter bears witneſs, that it was only by the breaking of a bridge that they ſaved themſelves from being cut to pieces. You returned for anſwer, that you would advance yourſelf. Six days after you arrived with a reinforcement. In theſe circumſtances, it is evident, that it could ſerve only to retard your progreſs. By this delay the enemy were enabled, not only to traverſe the whole extent of the Jerſies unmoleſted, but to paſs the Delaware, and effectually to deprive you of every means to follow them. Notwithſtanding all your backwardneſs, their rear-guard had but juſt accompliſhed the paſſage of the river, when part of your army appeared upon its banks. I am tired of commenting on your conduct: It ſpeaks for itſelf.

Your firſt campaign procured you winter quarters in New-York: For the defeat at Trenton deprived you of the Jerſies. That 3000 militia ſhould croſs the Delaware, in the depth of winter, during a ſevere ſtorm of hail and ſnow, advance, in day-light, to one of your encampments, without being diſcovered, ſurround and take priſoners a body of 1500 veterans, retire without being once attacked, and repaſs the Delaware, with all their captives, in perfect order, is, no doubt, a proof of the groſſeſt negligence or miſbehaviour in ſome quarter. You were reſolved that we ſhould not judge where; for you did not deign to give us any information with regard to it. I will not, however, impute this diſaſter to you as a crime. It is ſaid to have ariſen chiefly from a line of encampment that had been too far extended, from a view to ſecure and protect the country. We allow the merit of the purpoſe to compenſate for its imprudence, as well as for the negligence and inability which appear in the execution of it.

I cannot attend you through the operations of another year. Honour and humanity recoil at the very mention of them. Your retreat from the ſervice; your deſertion of Burgoyne, and the conſequent deſtruction of his gallant army; the loſs of two months in the ſeaſon for action; the attack at Brandywine, decorated with the name of *victory*; the ſurprize at Germantown, where the valour of your troops compenſated your negligence; the merited defeat and ſlaughter of the Heſſians at Redbank; your forward movement to the rebel-camp at White-marſh, which you might have carried if you would: All theſe together form the moſt ſingular aſſemblage of t———y and diſgrace, that ever was exhibited in ſo ſhort a time, or in the conduct of a ſingle man. It defies the power of malice to diſcolour, or faction to exaggerate.

Such, Sir William, is the career you have run. Delay without prudence, ſucceſs without advantage, is the hiſtory of your campaigns. The loſs of America, the ruin of your country's greatneſs, an indelible diſgrace fixed upon the honour of its arms, the lives of many brave men ſacrificed to no purpoſe, a foreign war, a war which may involve us in bankruptcy, and reduce our empire to this little iſland: Theſe, Sir, form the melancholy catalogue of your atchievements. Conſider the ſituation in which you were placed, the objects of ambition preſented to you, and the eaſe with which you might have won them: Then reflect one moment; for what have they been relinquiſhed—the emoluments of office, and the enjoyment of W**r*s—Aſtoniſhing! That there ſhould be found in the univerſe ſo groveling a ſoul, ſo dead to fame and every honourable paſſion, ſo firmly pinioned to the duſt, as once to have attended to them! But you are moſt miſerably deceived, if you think you ever can be happy. Believe me, there is ſomething in the univerſal ſcorn of the Britiſh people, which the compliments of a court cannot conceal, nor the ſplendor of a Meſchianza compenſate. It will pierce your ear, even in your moſt ſilent retreats. The pleaſures of an ample fortune will have no chance to ſooth the horrors of your remembrance. They will haunt you in the cloſet of your Sovereign, in the circle of the gaming table, in the arms of your miſtreſs. Even ſociety will deny you any refuge for yourſelf; the looks of every Briton will upbraid you; the relations of your ſlaughtered countrymen will every where preſent themſelves.—Scorn, contempt, and indignation will attend you, wherever you appear. To bear theſe with coolneſs is a precious advantage, attached to conſcious integrity alone. They wound the guilty ſoul, and turn its poiſon on itſelf. Having ſurvived thus for a while, inſenſible to pleaſure, a prey to melancholy and remorſe, you will at laſt fall by the hand of ſ———; and, like him who deſtroyed a temple, the wonder of the world, be remembered only by the miſchief you have done. But I truſt that your puniſhment ſhall not be left to your hand, nor even to theſe emiſſaries of the Divine juſtice. I truſt that the vengeance of your country ſhall overtake you.—Be not deceived by the preſent calm: It is the deceitful prelude of a ſtorm. The people of this country, however broken by misfortunes, have ſtill enough of ſpirit to revenge themſelves upon the authors of their ruin. At preſent they flatter themſelves that America may ſtill be conquered. But when their troops *ſhall* be recalled, (and the period cannot be diſtant) their collected indignation will burſt upon your head. In vain will you truſt to the favour of your Sovereign, or retire under the wings of miniſterial protection. The Miniſter himſelf has much to fear: And a Sovereign of Great-Britain, if he wiſhes to be ſafe, muſt abandon his minions to the juſtice of his people.

LUCIUS.

* *On the 12th of October. From the 12th to the 18th he remained at reſt, waiting for ſtores.*

† *This reinforcement, it muſt be obſerved, performed a march in one day, which had occupied the General from the 18th to the 28th.*

BOSTON, *May* 27.

Laſt Sunday returned into port, the private armed ſhip Monmouth, having taken a copper bottom privateer brig of 14 guns and 75 men: She left the prize 7 days ago.

Laſt Monday arrived at a ſafe port, a prize brig, laden with rum, ſugar, &c. taken by the Continental frigate Boſton: The prize was bound from New-York to Quebec.

It is ſaid the private armed brig Black Prince has returned into port from a ſucceſsful cruize, having taken 7 prizes.

Thurſday laſt arrived ſafe in port a prize brig, taken by the Mifflin privater of this port. Her cargo conſiſts of wine from Fayal: The Mifflin was left in chaſe of a large ſhip, when the prize left her.

We hear that the privateer ſhip Pilgrim, from Beverly, has taken two valuable prizes, both of which are ſafe arrived, one laden with about 3500 buſhels of ſalt, the other with flour.

Laſt Saturday arrived in a ſafe port, a prize ſnow, laden with ſugar, &c. She was cut out of a harbour in Newfoundland, by a boat belonging to this place: The boat alſo took a brig laden with proviſions, bound for Quebec.

A letter of marque returned from her voyage into Salem laſt Thurſday, and brought in with her a prize ſchooner, laden with rum and ſugar.

The Rover privateer packet, of ſix carriage guns, beſides ſwivels, bound from New-York to Halifax, laden with rum, ſugar, and melaſſes, is taken by Capt. Sweat of Salem, and carried into a ſafe port.

It is affirmed as a fact, that the plan of operations for the Britiſh troops in America this year, is to kill, burn and deſtroy every thing they are ſuffered to come nigh along the ſea coaſts, and if poſſible to render defenceleſs every port on the continent.

We have obtained by a veſſel lately from Holland, an authentic copy of the following ſpirited and elegant addreſs to the Stadtholder of the United Provinces, and have procured a faithful tranſlation of it from the French, in which it was originally written and delivered. It clearly ſhews the diſpoſition of the merchants and people of Holland, reſpecting the rights of their neutrality, and a free trade to France and America; in what light they view the conduct of Britain upon this point; and how determined they are to ſupport the freedom of their navigation. This muſt be a great embarraſſment to the Engliſh Court, and among many other circumſtances be a ſtrong inducement to oblige them to a reaſonable termination of the war.

A DECLARATION delivered in the name of the principal Merchants of Holland, to His Moſt Serene Highneſs the Prince of Orange, upon occaſion of the violences committed by the Engliſh ſhips on the Merchant veſſels of the Republic of the United Provinces.

My LORD,

ALTHOUGH it is not long ſince your Serene Highneſs has been pleaſed to give a favourable audience to the Deputies of the Merchants of the city of Amſterdam, and to aſſure them of your ſupport, they yet find themſelves obliged, from new reaſons, and in conjunction with the Merchants of the principal trading cities of Holland, again to addreſs your Highneſs, and to recommend, in a manner the moſt particular, their intereſts to your favour and attention.

If before they could not ſee, without aſtoniſhment, their veſſels, ſailing under the free flag of the Republic, ſeized and taken by the armed ſhips and royal navy of England, they are now penetrated with the moſt lively grief in beholding the conduct of the Britiſh Miniſtry, and the reply which they have given to the juſt repreſentations made upon this ſubject by Count de Welderen, Envoy Extraordinary of their High Mightineſſes. They truſt, therefore, that they may renewedly, and with confidence, aſk the aſſiſtance of your Serene Highneſs, and implore, in a manner the moſt preſſing, your powerful and efficacious protection.

They take the liberty to obſerve, that the anſwer of the Engliſh court is repugnant to thoſe rights, and to that liberty of commerce, ſtipulated in the treaties formerly concluded between this Republic and Great-Britain; and that the Engliſh make no ſcruple to oppoſe to theſe treaties, ſolemnly ſworn to, a pretended right of *convenience*, which, being purely arbitrary, would nullify all treaties, and render our welfare abſolutely dependent on the inconſtant views of a capricious neighbour.

Is it to be wondered at, that ſo crying an injuſtice ſhould extort the complaints of thoſe who are the victims of it? Can any one forbear ſhuddering at the proſpect of thoſe diſaſters, to which the conſequences of this pretended and abſurd right could not fail to expoſe our commerce!

In truth, does not the exiſtence of our commere, and the ſecurity of our property, reſt upon the faith of treaties, and if the leaſt article may be violated under an arbitrary pretext, ſhould we not be everlaſtingly condemned not to dare to undertake any thing but with fear and uncertainty? Theſe treaties, known in all places, are, moreover, the baſis upon which other nations, and in ſhort the whole world, found that confidence with which they truſt their merchandize to the liberty of our flag: If this baſis is ſhaken, if this confidence comes to be loſt, our whole navigation falls, and will ſoon be annihilated.

We have the more reaſon to dread theſe fatal conſequences, as we are appriſed, that the Engliſh Miniſtry have ſhown more reſpect and condeſcenſion to other nations, who have not indeed ſuch formal treaties to oppoſe them with, but who know how in an efficacious manner to put in force the law of nature and of nations. And ſhall we, Hollanders, with more right on our ſide, be afraid to make them hear from us a language equally firm? Undoubtedly never.

May we not flatter ourſelves that by reiterating our repreſentations with more firmneſs, our Republic will have the happineſs of obtaining from the Engliſh the reſtitution of all the ſhips and cargoes they have ſeized and detained, together with a full indemnification, without any frivolous delay, without unjuſt and arbitrary exceptions; and thus the liberty of our flag be acknowledged and eſtabliſhed in conformity both to the letter and ſpirit of treaties!

We therefore conjure your Highneſs to be pleaſed to grant us your ſuccour, and to concur with your powerful influence in the meaſures which we dare to hope their High Mightineſſes will ſoon take upon our complaints and requeſts, for preventing the ruin of our commerce, and making good the loſſes it has already ſuſtained. We truſt that we have a right even to demand in a manner the moſt expreſs, that efficacious meaſures may be employed for this purpoſe with all poſſible diſpatch, inaſmuch as from the extreme ſlowneſs with which the Engliſh have reſtored ſome of our ſhips, it is clear that they only mean to amuſe us with ſpecious words.

In the mean time, we addreſs your Serene Highneſs, as Admiral General of the United Provinces, and the protector of the liberty of their navigation; for we are aſſured, that the unjuſt ſeizure of the ſmalleſt veſſel, ſailing under the flag of the Republic, cannot eſcape the attention of your Highneſs, who muſt regard ſuch violence as an inſult upon your own dignity; and yet, how many veſſels, loaded with immenſe riches, have been taken from the ſubjects of this Republic, who truſted they were in ſecurity under its reſpectable flag: The ports of England are, to this moment, full of ſuch veſſels.

When conſent ſhall be obtained for releaſing them, as the firm repreſentations of the Republic muſt lead us to hope, even then prudence will demand that precautions be taken againſt any further inſults. Our preſent ſituation is not new to us; the remembrance of the wounds given to our commerce in 1758 is ſtill graven upon our memo-

ries in lively characters. Our loſſes amount to many millions, without reckoning thoſe which the continuance of the war renders more conſiderable and more important, and which cannot be valued. Theſe conſiderations naturally lead us to deſire to be for ever freed from all danger of ſimilar diſaſters. For this we ought to have ſhips of war, determined to attempt every thing; for this we ought to have fleets. Already a part of our men of war, committed to the direction of your Highneſs as Admiral General, are compleatly equipped: They wait for nothing but neceſſary inſtructions, firm, and adapted to circumſtances, to be able in a few days to make our flag reſpected, and to carry ſafety to thoſe places where the call for it is moſt preſſing.

We accordingly beſeech your Highneſs, that the convoys agreed to may no longer be delayed; this in the preſent conjuncture depends ſolely upon your Highneſs; you alone can augment or even double the equipments.

Shall we then have right and juſtice on our ſide, without being able to obtain ſatisfaction for the injuries we have received? Shall we behold, with a dry and tranquil eye, our veſſels attacked and ſeized, in a manner the moſt iniquitous? No, my Lord, no: And your ſerene Highneſs will not take it amiſs that we expect, that we even require on your part, the defence of our rights and privileges, thus attacked and injured.

In acting thus you will ſave from diſtreſs and miſery an innumerable multitude of the inhabitants of this country, who ſubſiſt entirely upon commerce, or the occupations connected with it; a commerce that cannot fall, without carrying them all with it into the ſame deſtruction. We cannot think, without horror, upon the deplorable evils which muſt accompany the loſs of the liberty of our flag, upon the enormous damage we ſhould ſuſtain, if a great number of our veſſels ſhould be thrown out of employment; in fine, upon the immenſe revenues, amounting to many millions, which would be annually loſt to individuals and to the State.

We therefore once more beſeech your Serene Highneſs, to ſuffer yourſelf to be moved with the danger to which the liberty of our navigation is expoſed. You know, equally with ourſelves, that this liberty is the nerve of the State, and the principal ſource of its proſperity.

We do not diſſemble, that it is our preſent intereſt that leads us to take the liberty of addreſſing ourſelves to your Highneſs: We can nevertheleſs aſſure you, that our intereſt is combined with that of our poſterity: In ſpeaking for them, we diſcharge a duty that lies near to our hearts. Had we kept ſilence, while neceſſity, the times, and preſent circumſtances required us to ſpeak loudly, our deſcendents would have had a right to accuſe our memory, and load it with juſt reproaches; and theſe reproaches might, alaſs, have come too late to produce any fruit; they might only have wounded, without any advantage, the ears of the auguſt offſpring of your illuſtrious family. The preſent is preciſely the time, in which we may ſecure ourſelves for ever againſt the imperious and arbitrary proceedings of the Engliſh nation, and reeſtabliſh upon an immoveable baſis the proſperity of our commerce.

May we have occaſion to render our thanks to your Serene Highneſs, for a benefit ſo great and ſo glorious! May gratitude excite our lateſt poſterity to preſerve, with a religious reſpect, the memory of William 5th. And may they never call to mind our Hereditary Stadtholder, without the idea of the reſtorer of the liberty of our flag upon the ſeas! May the ſupreme Being pour out his bleſſings upon your Highneſs; upon the princeſs Royal, your dear ſpouſe, and upon your auguſt family. And may the houſe of Orange, the liberty of the United Provinces, and the proſperity of our country in a free navigation, and an unfettered commerce, unitedly and for ever flouriſh!

PROVIDENCE, May 20.

Thurſday morning arrived here a prize ſloop of about 70 tons, captured the preceding day off Newport harbour by the armed boats Seven Brothers, Capt. Hoxſey, Gen. Sullivan, Capt. Oman, and Bradford, Capt. Martindale. She was bound from the Iſland of New-Providence to New-York, and had been taken by the Monmouth privateer of Salem, recaptured by a Britiſh tender, and again retaken by the armed boats, as above. Her cargoe conſiſts of rum, molaſſes, fruit, &c. A Midſhipman and four ſeamen, belonging to the Renown man of war, were made priſoners.

NEW-HAVEN, May 26.

We hear from Long-Iſland, that the enemy have lately taken from the inhabitants ſix or ſeven hundred horſes, and ſent them to New-York.

NEW-LONDON, *May* 27.

Monday evening returned into port, the ſhip Oliver Cromwell, Captain Parker; during his ſhort cruize, he took four prizes, one of which was mentioned in our laſt, two others arrived with the ſhip, viz. the privateer ſchooner St. George, of 10 guns, Captain Carew, from New-York, and a retaken ſchooner laden with mahogany; the fourth is an armed ſloop, tender to the Renown, which arrived on Tueſday evening.

The Oliver Cromwell brought in ſixty priſoners, which were taken out of the above prizes.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 31.

Extract of a letter from Tryon County, May 17.

"The beginning of laſt week, a party of twelve Indians, from Oſwegoche, killed three perſons, ſcalped two women who are ſtill alive, and carried off one priſoner, from the German Flats.

"Parties of Indians are frequently ſeen in almoſt every neighbourhood in theſe parts.

"There are now in Johnſtown goal, fifteen or ſixteen men who were detected in a treaſonable conſpiracy againſt the country. It is ſaid they were actually aſſiſting in the deſtruction at Tibbleſborough. The inhabitants, who have ſundry times ſuffered much by the liberation of ſuch miſcreants, ſeem determined they ſhall not go out of their reach till they have had a fair trial.

"It is thought that the conſpiracy before-mentioned is very extenſive, and that ſome very important diſcoveries will ſoon be made; mean while it behoves every true friend of America to exert himſelf to the utmoſt, as the behaviour of the Tories of late is grown very bold and menacing, perhaps through too much lenity or indulgence."

FISH-KILL, June 3.

The latter end of laſt week, a number of Britiſh veſſels made their appearance in the North River; they conſiſt of thirteen ſhips, three brigs, four topſail ſchooners, three gallies, ſix topſail ſloops, about twenty ſmaller veſſels, and a great number of flat-bottom boats.

Laſt Lord's day, (31ſt ult.) 1500 men landed eight miles below Peek's Kill, on Taller's Point, conſiſting of Britiſh and Heſſian grenadiers, light infantry, volunteers of Ireland and Yagers.—Monday the 1ſt inſt. the enemy landed a party on the weſt ſide of the river, where they burnt ſome houſes, and opened two ſmall batteries, from which they threw ſome ſhells, and cannonaded Fort de la Fayette acroſs the river all that day; two gallies kept up a ſevere fire on the fort at the ſame time. They continued their firing till 11 o'clock on Tueſday forenoon; mean while, their army marched from Taller's to Ver Plank's Point, on which the fort ſtands; by a flag they demanded a ſurrender; the parley continued two hours: Captain Armſtrong thought fit to ſurrender.—General M'Dougal has not received a juſtifiable reaſon why the fort was given up.—This little fort was built on purpoſe to ſecure King's Ferry from the inſults of the enemy's veſſels, which frequently had interrupted our boats from croſſing: It was ſmall, and would contain, with conveniency, about a company of men: The redoubt was ſtrong, and covered a barbette battery, mounting three pieces of cannon: We had in the barbette a company of artillery; they were all drawn off but a ſerjeant, a corporal and 12 privates: In the redoubt were a Captain, two ſubalterns, three ſerjeants, and 44 rank and file. They had proviſions and water to ſerve them thirty days.

Wedneſday evening—the wind now prevents the ſhipping from advancing to Fort Clinton on Weſt-Point, which, we ſuppoſe, is the enemy's main object. The fort is now in tolerable order, well provided, and the men in fine ſpirits—the militia are coming in faſt, and every appearance is promiſing.—The enemy have come out in force, and, it is ſaid, are from ſeven to ten thouſand men.—Their troops from their late excurſion to Virginia returned laſt Thurſday, and without landing at New-York puſhed up the river.

Thurſday morning, 4 o'clock, we learn that the enemy are in motion, as if they meant to come up the eaſt ſide of the river.

Athol's Highlanders, called the 74th, who arrived at New-York ſome weeks ago, are all the reinforcement the enemy have yet received, that we can learn.

Since the Britiſh landed, we have taken ſeven priſoners; and three deſerters have come in.

Yeſterday it was reported, that the enemy had burnt Lieut. Gov. Cortlandt's houſe, near Croton River, where they firſt landed.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated May 29.

"We learn by three priſoners, taken by our people, that Brant and Butler have betaken themſelves to Niagara, to make preparations to oppoſe our troops this campaign."

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

SIR, *Williamſburgh, May* 27, 1779.

The enemy, who lately invaded this State with a fleet of ſhips of war, conſiſting of the Raiſonable of 64 guns, the Rainbow of 40, the Otter of 14, and ſundry other armed and unarmed veſſels, commanded by Commodore Sir George Collier, together with a number of land forces amounting to about two thouſand, commanded by Major General Matthews, evacuated Portſmouth on Tueſday laſt, after committing ravages and depredations of the moſt cruel and unmanly ſort, burning houſes, ſtealing, kidnapping and receiving ſlaves without reſpect to perſons, from that place to Suffolk inclusive. Their plunder at Portſmouth alone is very great—a conſiderable quantity of tobacco, lumber, and merchandize of all ſorts, partly public, but chiefly private property, having been depoſited there. Further particulars reſpecting theſe matters cannot at preſent be placed in one point of view, but will neceſſarily furniſh abundant matter to be communicated in ſome future letter. The enemy, after their departure from Portſmouth, drew up their whole fleet before Hampton, and paraded a good deal with their flat-bottomed boats, &c. as if they meditated an attack on that place, where our troops (a ſufficient number) under the command of Col. Marſhall, were eager to receive them, and probably from that circumſtance alone the enemy were finally induced to lay aſide their ſcheme, for yeſterday about noon they hoiſted ſail, and proceeded to ſea, as I am well informed, late in the evening. I am perſuaded this fleet will return immediately to New-York, as they ſhewed particular avidity to ſecure lumber, ſcantling, &c. and are deeply laden with their plunder.

I have the honour to be your Excellency's moſt obedient and humble ſervant,

P. HENRY.

The Preſident of Congreſs.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, dated May 21.

"Yeſterday a ſhip arrived here in 51 days from Amſterdam, in which came paſſengers two French gentlemen, who inform, that on the 26th of March advice was received there that the Court of Spain had acknowledged the Independence of America, and conſequently would join France in the war againſt Great-Britain. All the letters from Amſterdam by this ſhip confirm the above intelligence.

"Two ſhips of the line were lately ſent from France to the coaſt of Africa, in order to deſtroy all the forts, factories, &c. belonging to the Engliſh, which they effectually performed, keeping poſſeſſion of one fort only, in which they left a garriſon of 300 men; they took 1800 Negroes, and a conſiderable quantity of ivory and gold duſt, which they carried to Goree; the loſs of which is of great conſequence to the Britiſh trade in thoſe parts. The above two ſhips have ſince joined Count de Eſtaing at Martinico, who has now a fleet of 19 ſail of the line, and a number of fine frigates, with which he has been three times off St. Lucia, but Admiral Byron did not think it prudent to come out and attack him.—The French fleet in Europe daily becomes more formidable, and they have by this time forty ſail of the line cruiſing in the channel. The Chevalier de Fabry, with 12 ſail of the line, is in the Mediterranean. The utmoſt diligence is uſed at Breſt, Rochfort and Toulon, in building and fitting out line of battle ſhips, as alſo a number of frigates, which will carry 18 and 24 pounders, and the greateſt encouragement is given to people of all ranks, according to their merit and capacity."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Baltimore to a Member of Congreſs in this city, dated June 5, 1779.

"I beg leave to congratulate you on the ſucceſs of the American Arms in South-Carolina. As I know you are doubly intereſted in this happy event, I have embraced the firſt opportunity to communicate the intelligence received at this place. By different routes we have been informed that our troops had gained a victory in that quarter; but laſt night a Captain Johnſon, of this place (a man of good character) arrived here from St. Euſtatia, who informs, that on his paſſage up this bay he touched at Hampton, in Virginia, which place he left the 2d inſt. That whilſt he was there, an expreſs arrived with an account that our troops had beat the Britiſh near Charleſtown, killed and taken 700, and that they were between General Lincoln and General Moultrie, and it was expected the whole muſt fall into our hands. This account is very generally believed at this place and in Virginia, and I muſt confeſs I am much inclined to think it true, at leaſt in part, if we have only given the enemy a check. I am willing to hope every thing from the ſpirit of the inhabitants of Charleſtown, and the climate.

"The Britiſh fleet have at length left this bay, and we have had two French ſhips and four ſmall veſſels, owned here, arrived from St. Euſtatia this day, and hourly expect ſeveral others from the ſame place: This lucky change in a few days has given great ſpirits to almoſt every one."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated June 5.

"Yeſterday arrived here three veſſels from St. Euſtatia, viz. ſchooner Dragon, Captain Johnſton, ſloop Lady Waſhington, Capt. Burrows, and ſloop Franklin, Capt. Tate, all belonging here, with valuable cargoes of rum, &c. Two French ſhips are coming up from Hiſpaniola, where they called from France, cargoes uncertain, but believe a good deal of ſalt. I have letters to the 22d of May from St. Euſtatia—no news particular there. Accounts from Cork in April mention new Commiſſioners coming out to America to grant independence, &c. how far this can be depended on I know not. News from Holland to the firſt of April ſays nothing of peace. Nothing done in the Weſt-Indies, both fleets keep clear of each other.

"The veſſels from St. Euſtatia called at Hampton three days ſince, and report that an expreſs from Charleſtown had been there with news of 700 Engliſh troops made priſoners by our people, and the remainder in ſuch a ſituation as that all muſt fall into our hands: The people who bring the news here are of undoubted veracity; ſhould it be true, the war is near at an end in this country. A number of veſſels were at St. Euſtatia from hence, &c. and muſt ſoon be expected,"

CYDER, in Hogſheads,

TO BE SOLD BY

PHILIP KINSEY, in Third-ſtreet, the fourth door above Market-ſtreet.

BOTTLED CYDER, of an excellent quality,

To be SOLD by

SAMUEL HUDSON,

the corner of Market and Fifth-ſtreets.

Any perſons poſſeſſed of bottles may have them filled at a reaſonable price, to whom, on notice, he will ſend for the bottles. ¶

On Monday, the 21ſt inſtant, at the late dwelling-houſe of *James Claxton*, deceaſed, near Cheſter, will be expoſed to Sale, by public Vendue,

SUNDRY horſes, cows, ſheep, &c. implements of huſbandry, houſhold furniture, &c. &c. The ſale to begin at ten o' clock; where attendance will be given by

¶ RICHARD SEWELL, and ELIZABETH CLAXTON, } Adminſtrat.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I, *William Ligget*, of *Weſt-Nottingham* townſhip, in the county of *Cheſter*, on or about the third day of *February, anno domini* 1773, having purchaſed a certain tract or parcel of land, containing forty acres, or thereabouts, ſituate in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, from a certain *Agnus Cummings*, of the ſame townſhip, made and executed to her, the ſaid *Agnus*, a certain Promiſſory Note for Twelve Pounds with intereſt, payable by inſtalments for the ſaid tract of land. And whereas it ſince appears that the ſaid *Agnus* had no legal or equitable title to the premiſes aforeſaid, or to any part thereof, but that the ſame of right belonged to the children and co-heirs of *Francis Kennady*, from whom I have ſince procured a ſufficient conveyance thereof. Theſe are therefore to caution all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment of the ſaid Note, as I am determined never to pay the ſame, it being without any kind of conſideration. WILLIAM LIGGET.

June 5, 1779. †

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, on Wedneſday night laſt, two HORSES, the one is a black horſe, about nine years old, about 15 hands high, a ſtrong chunky horſe, has a ſtar in his forehead, no brand, ſhod before, has a long curled ſwitch tail, paces and trots; the other is a bright bay, about 13 years old, about 13 hands high, well made, has a ſhort tail, no brand nor other mark, has a long buſhy mane, ſhod before, paces and trots. Whoever takes up ſaid horſes, and the thief, ſhall receive the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the horſes only, and reaſonable charges, paid by JESSE MASSEY.

N. B. Said horſes were ſtolen out of the ſtable of Mr. Samuel Phipps. *February* 21, 1779. †

Montgomery, Philadelphia County, May 27. 1779.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS LOST, on the 24th inſtant, at the meeting of the fourth battalion of Philadelphia county militia, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, a Black Leather Pocket-Book, of the claſp kind, only the hook was tore off, and it was tied with a ſtring, containing a quantity of continental money, the moſt of it of the emiſſions out of circulation, and ſeveral receipts, two of which were from David Rittenhouſe, one in the agent line and the other in the ſub-lieutenant, with many other papers of great value to me but of no ſervice to any body elſe. Any perſon that can give information of the ſame, or will bring it to me, ſo that I get the whole again, ſhall receive the above reward, from

† GEORGE SMITH.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, the ſixth of May laſt, a black PIED CALF, with a ſtar in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 1, 1779. § PATRICK CARR.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Norrington townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the middle of May laſt, a MARE COLT, two years old, of a blackiſh colour, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 5, 1779. § ZEKIEL RHOADS.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1779.

To be LETT, for one or more years, and may be entered on the firſt day of Auguſt next,

THAT old accuſtomed and well known INN, called the BLACK HORSE Tavern, ſituate in Black Horſe Alley, oppoſite Lætitia Court. For terms, enquire of BENJAMIN FLOWER, in Pear-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet; or, in his abſence, of Mr. ANDREW DOZ, in Third-ſtreet. ❀

INDIANA PROPRIETORS

ARE to meet, agreeable to adjournment, at the house of Mr. FRANCIS LEE, at the sign of the Indian Queen, on Tuesday, the 5th of July, at five o'clock in the afternoon, on affairs of consequence, on which day the concerned are requested to attend, or their attornies for them. By order,

May 29, 1779. ‖4*W*. D. FRANKS, President.

To be Sold by

JOHN M'CALLA, junior,

At the corner of Spruce and Second-streets,

A Neat assortment of Glass Ware, among which are plain and flowered quart, pint and half pint tumblers, quart and pint decanters, wine and beer glasses. Also Spirits, West-India rum, Loaf and Muscovado Sugars, Bohea Tea, Chocolate, &c. &c. &c. ¶

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from John M'Calla, senior, the day before the British army came into this city, a Negroe man, named Peter, about 24 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, a stout looking fellow, and has remarkably large feet; he was seen in this city the latter end of last winter, and may yet be lurking about town. Whoever takes up and secures said Negroe in any goal, so as his master gets him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN M'CALLA, junior ¶

STOLEN out of the pasture, from the subscriber, in Brandywine Hundred, near Wilmington, on the night of the 23d of May, 1779, a black gelding HORSE, 11 or 12 years old, has a small star in his forehead, a small white spot on his back, a little white on one of his hind feet, his mane cut off his withers, hath not been docked, near 14½ hands high, had no shoes on when stolen, paces and trots, and was in good order. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have *Forty Dollars*, and if the thief is secured, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have *Twenty Dollars* reward, paid by NATHANIEL CLOUD. ¶

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS ELIZABETH, the daughter of VRONDLE POTESWAY, hath sworn that she was with child by me, and by course of law I was obliged to marry her for my lawful wife, and therefore I forewarn all persons whatsoever not to trust her any thing upon my account, as I am determined to pay none of her debts contracted against me,

May 29, 1779. † DANIEL TEANEY.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Horsham township, Philadelphia county, on the 27th day of April last, a bay HORSE, about 14 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN SIMPSON. ¶

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Middletown, Bucks county, on the night of the 25th instant, a dark iron-grey MARE, four years old, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, and in good order, no shoes on. Whoever takes up and secures the said mare, so that the owner gets her again and the thief brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the mare only, by

May 27, 1779. JOHN JENKS. ¶

New-Jersey, Fifth Month 26, 1779.

WHEREAS JUDAH CLEMENS, of Waterford township, in the State of New-Jersey, is frequently deprived of the use of his reason, this therefore is to inform all persons thereof, and to forewarn them not to credit him, or to purchase from him any part of his estate, either real or personal, his being in the above unhappy situation rendering him incapable of transacting his business. Tavern-keepers in particular are requested not to supply him with liquor. ¶

WAS taken up on the 16th of April last, a roan horse, about 14 hands high, and about four years old, not shod. The owner, by applying to the subscriber, in East-Caln township, between the sign of the Ship and Downing's-Town, proving his property, and paying the charges, may have him again.

¶ SAMUEL HEYNEY.

RUN away on the 30th of May from the subscriber, living in Aston township, Chester county, a servant man, named Jonathan Smith, about 25 years of age, five feet eleven inches high, slim built, pock-marked, and has the mark of a sore on his neck, occasioned by the king's evil; had on when he went away, an old light coloured cloth coatee, tow shirt and trowsers, but will perhaps change his cloches. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have FIFTY DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JAMES PENNELL.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the pasture of the subscriber, living in New Hanover township, Philadelphia county, a black HORSE, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, with a white star in his forehead, is docked very short, and carries his head very low. Whoever brings said horse to the owner, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

May 31, 1779. ‖ CHRISTIAN BLEM.

STRAYED or STOLEN away, May the 7th, from the subscriber, living at the Blue House, on South-street, near the Pennsylvania Hospital, a chestnut bay HORSE, near 15 hands high, shod before, a natural pacer, neither brand nor ear-mark, eight years old, has some white hairs on his forehead and on his mane, been hurt by the collar, and some white hairs on his tail, been hurt by the crupper, a small switch tail, some white spots on his back, been hurt with the saddle. Whoever takes up said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall have THIRTY DOLLARS Reward, paid by

¶ HENRY YOUNG.

Philadelphia, April 13, 1779.

THE Subscriber, having rented that commodious Store, known by the name of HART'S-VENDUE-STORE, in Southwark, intends to sell at Vendue, lands, tenements, vessels, rigging, horses, carriages, furniture, and all sorts of Goods that are allowed by law to be sold at vendue. All strangers or others, who may not have an opportunity of a store to expose their goods at private sale in, he will receive and sell for the best account of the owners for a small commission. All those who may be pleased to favour him with their business, may depend on being faithfully served, by their most humble servant,

T. f. WILLIAM BROWN.

TO BE SOLD,

AN elegant Folio FAMILY BIBLE, in the Hollandish Language, with Explanations, strong bound, with Brass Clasps Corners, &c. Apply to the PRINTERS.

WAS stopped and left in my hands on the 19th day of March last, Three Silver TEASPOONS, marked W.P.M. the person from whom they were taken not since appearing to prove how he came by them. The owner by applying to the subscriber, on proving property, and paying the expence of this advertisement, may have them again.

Darby, May 15, 1779. HENRY HAYES.

*** It is probable from some circumstances they belong to a person in Lancaster county. ¶

To be sold by R. AITKEN, *Bookseller, opposite the Coffee-house, Front-street,*

THE TRUST, POWER AND DUTY OF THE JURIES OF ENGLAND. Explained according to the Fundamentals of the English Government. BY LORD SOMMERS.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 5th instant, a dark bay or brown draft HORSE, five years old, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, a large star in his forehead, his mane hangs on each side, a small spot of white on his near hind foot, some white hairs in his tail, had no shoes on, and has not been trimmed a considerable time. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive *Twenty Dollars* reward, but if stolen and the thief brought to justice *Sixty Dollars* reward.

Darby, May 8, 1779. † JOHN PEARSON.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in New-Britain, Bucks county, on Wednesday, the 14th of April last, a brown HEIFER, supposed to be about two years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. SAMUEL JAMES. ¶

LOST, on Saturday, the 16th instant, in the city of Philadelphia, a LOAN-OFFICE CERTIFICATE, No. 876, for the receipt of Four Hundred and Ninety Dollars, to be exchanged. Whoever has found the same, and will return it to the Printers hereof, or to Richard Collins, Gardener, in Newtown Township, Gloucester County, New-Jersey, shall have Five Pounds Reward, paid by RICHARD COLLINS.

N. B. It can be of no Use to any Person but the Owner, as Payment is stopt at the Loan-Office. ¶

Kent County, Maryland, May 11, 1779.

TO be SOLD by the Subscriber, upwards of Sixteen Hundred Bushels of RYE, BARLEY and MALT.

A Miller, who can be well recommended for his knowledge in that business, sobriety and industry, would be taken into partnership in his grist-mills, situated in the county aforesaid, one of the most healthy and pleasant parts of this State, convenient both to Baltimore and Philadelphia markets, and where the greatest plenty of the best wheat is raised yearly.---Those mills are as compleat as any in America, with two pair of burr millstones, and one pair of country ditto, and plenty of water in the dry seasons.

The Subscriber is about erecting two new Fulling Mills, and would give the best encouragement to a good Cloathier who can come recommended as aforesaid; he may have part of the profit of said mills for his wages.

For Sale, two pair of good MILLSTONES, one of them Colognes the other Brandywines.

‖4 w. ISAAC PERKINS.

FORGE HAMMERS,

Of an excellent Quality,

To be had at the IRON FOUNDERY, Corner of Eighth and Walnut-streets, Philadelphia. §

FOR SALE, either by the Groce or Dozen, at BATCHELOR's Store Cellar, under Mr. JOHN REYNELL's, the Corner of Front and Walnut-streets,

EXCELLENT bottled CYDER, much preferable to any low WINES, which he will engage to keep in any Climate; fine bottled BEER, good VINEGAR, &c. &c.

N. B. Merchants and Captains of Vessels may be supplied with any Quantity on the shortest Notice. ¶

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS GOUCHER,

Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the sign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-street, next door to the sign of the Black Horse, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia,

GRASS and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES, warranted or unwarranted good, by wholesale and retail; also English STEEL by the faggot, excellent good. ‖8 w.

THE MEMBERS of the LIBRARY COMPANY of PHILADELPHIA, who are in Arrears, are requested to make immediate Payment to *SAMUEL SANSOM*, Treasurer, to prevent a Forfeiture of their Shares, agreeable to the Laws of the Company. *By Order of the Directors.*

Philadelphia, May 11, 1779. 3 W.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1779.

ALL Persons having any Demands on GEORGE WELLS, Shipwright, late of this City, but now of *Baltimore-Town*, in *Maryland*, are desired to leave their Accounts with Mr. JOHN BROWN for Settlement, as I intend being here on or about the first Day of *July* next, to settle and pay all just Demands whatever against me GEORGE WELLS. ‖6 w.

PARCHMENT

MADE and SOLD by ROBERT WOOD, in Fifth-street, near the New Goal, Philadelphia, where Conveyancers, Stationers, Store-keepers, and others, may be supplied with large or small Quantities. ¶

To COVER, the ensuing Season,

At the Subscribers, at *Maidenhead*, in *Hunterdon* county, the BEAUTIFUL and HIGH BRED HORSE

ARABIAN,

RISING nine years old, at Twenty Pounds the season, for ready cash only. ARABIAN is full blooded, 15 hands 2 inches high, very active, and is a remarkable fine bay; his colts are in general very fine, a few of them may be seen at his stand. *Arabian* was got by that famous stallion *Wildair*, his dam by *Babraham*, his grandam by *Old Sterling*, his great grandam by *Merry Andrew*, out of *Laughing Polly*. She won the King's Hundred Guineas at *Hambleton*, and was got by *Childers*, her dam by *Chancellor*, and own sister to *Thunderbolt*; her grandam by *Luggs*, and her great grandam by *Davill's Old Woodcock*.

Wildair was got by *Old Cade*, the best stallion that ever was got by the famous *Godolphin Arabian*, out of a daughter of *Steady*, a very fleet son of the Duke of *Devonshire's Flying Childers*. This horse, the sire of *Arabian*, was a few years past purchased of *James Delancey*, Esq; at a very high price, and shipped back to *England* at the particular desire of the greatest breeder in that country, and covered at Forty Guineas the season, his blood being in the highest degree of reputation among the nobility and sportsmen.

Good pasture will be provided for mares that are brought any distance. ¶ 5 w. MERCER and SCHENK.

Greenwich, May 21, 1779.

WHEREAS sundry wearing apparel, in a portmanteau, was found in Roxbury township, Morris county, New-Jersey, in April last, supposed to be stolen and concealed in the woods by a certain John Harris, a deserter from the first Jersey regiment, containing the following articles, viz. a scarlet coat, with silver buttons marked No. 7; one buff and two half silk streaked jackets; one pair of linen breeches and two pair of silk stockings. Whoever has lost the above described apparel, on proving his property and paying charges within three months from the above date, may have them again, by applying to the subscriber in Greenwich, Sussex county and State aforesaid, otherwise they will be sold at public vendue, to defray the charges.

§6 W. MATTHIAS SHIPMAN.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire,

General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.

WHEREAS, by my Proclamation, dated the 10th Day of last Month, a Pardon was offered to all Deserters from the Army, dispersed in different Parts of these States, who should rejoin their respective Corps by the First of *May* next: AND WHEREAS, from the Shortness of the Term limited for its Operation, the Offer of Grace therein contained hath not had sufficient Time to circulate as extensively as was necessary to answer fully the benevolent Purpose for which it was designed: It is therefore thought proper to extend it to a further Period, and I do hereby extend it accordingly to the First Day of *July* next.

Given at Head-Quarters, Middle-Brook, *this Twenty-second Day of* April, *in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-nine.*

G. WASHINGTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
TENCH TILGHMAN.

TO BE LETT,

THAT large, commodious and well accustomed Tavern at the Falls of Schuylkill, now occupied by Mr. *Aaron Hunter*, which is to be entered upon at the expiration of his lease, or sooner, if he and the future tenant shall agree.

Also, *to be Lett*, a Plantation of 125 acres at the *Fat-Land Ford*, on the south side of Schuylkill. In lieu of rent certain repairs of the fences and premises, which were necessarily injured by the army during their encampment there, will be accepted. Enquire of WILLIAM SMITH. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A TWO story brick HOUSE, on the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, adjoining to Mrs. Mary Brown, and Mr. Evans, hatter; the ground on Market-street is 24½ feet, of which 4½ feet is left to form a nine feet alley, and runs 100 feet back; the front of the building is 20 feet on the ground floor, and 29 feet on the second floor, extending over the whole alley; with a brick kitchen, a large wooden stable and a good necessary. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to Messieurs BENJAMIN HARBESON, and JOSEPH CARSON, or Capt. CHARLES PEALE, in Market-street.

¶ ROBERT TAGGART.

JAMES BUTLAND,

FRINGE and LACE-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC in general, and his FRIENDS in particular, that he is removed out of Front-street into Second-street, between the Bridge and Spruce-street, where may be had all kinds of UNIFORMS for the ARMY.

Shopkeepers, Coach-makers, Hatters, Saddlers, and others may be supplied with all kinds of WORSTED BINDING LININGS, TAPES, saddle orris, girth-webs, fringe of all sorts, line and tassels for bed and window curtains, &c. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living above the Barracks, in Second-street, on the 25th of April, a black horse COLT, two years old, about 13 hands high, neither docked nor cut, but has lately been trimmed. Whoever takes up and secures said colt, so as the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ ISAAC WHITE.

Montgomery, May 5, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given that all those that are indebted to Christopher Sower, printer, late of Germantown, Philadelphia county, either by bill, bond, note, or book debt, are desired to make speedy payment to the subscriber, in Montgomery township, Philadelphia county. As he wants to settle off the confiscated accounts as quick as possible, it is desired that all people concerned will take notice; and those that have not paid off the vendue accounts of the sale of Sower's effects, are likewise desired to make speedy payment, to

GEORGE SMITH, agent for confiscated estates, Philadelphia county.

Kent County, Maryland, May 20, 1779.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS TAKEN, supposed through mistake, by a river craft, from Hollingsworth's wharf, about five or six weeks ago, a barrel directed for Joseph Wilkinson, tanner, at the Head of Chester, with red keel on the head, containing 25 dressed calf skins, one bushel of salt in a bag, and 25 ½ lbs. sugar in a keg; also, seven empty flour barrels marked M I on the head with chalk. Whoever hath taken the above goods, or can give information of the same, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward, paid by LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber at the Head of Chester. ‖ JOSEPH WILKINSON.

STYNER AND CIST

HAVE removed their Printing-Office to the House of Mr. Frederick Kuhl, on the East Side of Second-street, four Doors above Race-street: Where they have for Sale, English and German School-Books, such as Testaments, Psalters, Spelling Books, New-England and American Primers: likewise Writing-Paper, Ink-Powder, Quills, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Slate-Pencils, &c. &c. *N. B.* They give the highest Price for clean LINEN RAGS.

May 22, 1779.

STOLEN, last night, out of the stable at General Mifflin's plantation, near the Falls of Schuylkill, a black HORSE, with a small star in his forehead, a little hip-shot, the hair rubbed off the bone, on the off side, about the size of a penny, and a switch tail; he is middling lengthy bodied, has a swing trot, is about 14 hands and an inch high, and is six years old this spring. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the thief be convicted, shall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horse, paid by Captain *RIVERS*, living in Front-street, between Race and Vine-streets, Philadelphia. †

JOHN BENEZET

HAS FOR SALE, clayed SUGARS in hogsheads and barrels; a few pipes of very excellent MADEIRA. Also a quantity of GLASS PHIALS, of different sizes, in hogsheads. He continues to purchase LOAN-OFFICE CERTIFICATES bearing interest payable in France, also BILLS for interest due on such Certificates, for which he gives the very highest advance. ¶

Kispacoquilles, Big Valley, Armagh Township, Cumberland County, March 13, 1779.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES ALEXANDER, deceased, either by bond, note or book-debt, are desired to come and pay off their respective debts, on or before the first day of July next, otherwise their accounts will be put into an attorney's hands; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, and they will be paid by JAMES REED, and JOHN FLEMING, Executors. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1779. THE NUMB. 2557.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1779.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

[NUMBER III.]

WE may eaſily conceive what may be the next addreſs of *Commiſſioners* from Britain to the *Congreſs* of theſe States:—Gentlemen, we have the candour to confeſs that *the fate of war has balanced in your favour*, and it ſeems to be the will of heaven that you ſhould be independent. Whether it is your real happineſs time alone muſt diſcover. Be this as it may, we are now furniſhed with powers to acknowledge, nay to guarantee your independence. You are pleaſed to think yourſelves out of your *apprenticeſhip*, and that with great propriety you may ſet up at your *own hand*. We have often told you, that in our opinion a thing of this kind was rather immature. Nevertheleſs, ſince it muſt be ſo, we are diſpoſed to acquieſce. *We will do as well as we can by you, and ſet you up in the wor'd*; only it will be neceſſary that you forſake all improper company, and place yourſelves in the firm and *natural* alliance of the people of Great-Britain. Or if, from that pride of thought too natural to men who have been ſucceſsful, you ſcorn the alliance of the power of Britain, yet for God's ſake do not add yourſelves to our *unnatural* enemy, who will make uſe of the advantages which ſhe may draw from the connection, to effect the ruin of us both.

We take the freedom, Gentlemen, to aſſure you that Britain, though *unfortunate*, yet has had your happineſs in view through the whole of this debate. If it was her wiſh that you ſhould continue longer in dependence on her, it was becauſe ſhe thought it for your intereſt. But now that you are arrived to *mature years*, ſhe is willing that you ſhould be *men*, nay ſhe will guarantee your rights as *freemen*, and attone for any ſeverity ſhe may hitherto have exerciſed, by ſhewing you in *future time* the moſt diſintereſted acts of kindneſs.

The devil truſt her, ſays an honeſt man; and for my part, if it is at all proper to introduce the *devil* in a ſerious diſcourſe, I muſt confeſs he cannot be better coupled, than with a power who has acted in many inſtances ſo much like him. When we take a view of her conduct in *paſt caſes*, it muſt in this *caſe* be natural to aſk, is it poſſible that Britain in her preſent *embaſſy of Commiſſioners* can be, in the leaſt degree, ſincere? I ſay it is not poſſible.

The paſſion of a nation is the aggregate of the paſſions of individuals, and has the ſame characters with the paſſions of an individual. If it can be found in hiſtory or experience, that an individual who has greatly injured his neighbour can ceaſe to hate the individual who has been the ſubject of the injury, then it may be poſſible that a nation who has been guilty of the like injuſtice can act with the like forgiveneſs. But in hiſtory or experience there are not *frequent* inſtances of individuals who have done an injury becoming friendly to the perſon who has been the ſubject of it; for, though the individual who has been the ſubject of the injury may readily forgive, yet the individual who has done the injury cannot know that the forgiveneſs is ſincere, and therefore cannot but diſtruſt, and diſtruſting fear, and fearing hate, and endeavour to deſtroy.

Britain, to the people of America, has been guilty of the moſt manifeſt injuſtice, in advancing a claim of dominion which muſt have bound them down, *limb and body*, in a more inglorious ſervitude than that in which he is placed who labours chained at the galley oar. She has attacked us *weak* and *defenceleſs*, and through a tedious war, by every *cruelty in arms*, and by every *fraud in ſtipulation*, has fixed upon our minds the moſt durable impreſſion of her baſeneſs. She well knows that this impreſſion has been made, and therefore it may as well be expected that the *flame* of *Ætna* ſhall flow down in a *cool ſtream* of *refreſhing water*, as that Britain can entertain the moſt diſtant cordial thought of friendſhip for America. Having a thouſand times declared that the independence which we ſeemed to affect would not be our happineſs, it is not poſſible that ſhe can labour to eſtabliſh it, in direct contradiction to her own prophecy and judgment. I am perſuaded that no circumſtance in the courſe of things could give her more acute pain, than to be a witneſs of our happineſs in a ſtate independent of her iſland. It would be as reaſonable to ſuppoſe that the *devil*, in his flight by the confines of heaven, could be pleaſed with the innocence and gaiety of thoſe ſmiling plains, as that Britain, in her voyages on theſe coaſts, could be pleaſed with a proſpect of thoſe fields re-flouriſhing, which ſhe had waſted, and thoſe houſes built again, which ſhe had burnt down. If ſhe herſelf had built them, poſſeſſing in the mean time the inhabitants in a ſtate of ſlavery, and *dependent on her favour*, ſhe might then, and only then, be pleaſed with the circumſtance.

If Britain cannot wiſh well to our independence, will ſhe have it in her power to injure it, ſhould we too credulouſly receive her advances, and put an implicit truſt in her propoſals? Without doubt ſhe will have it in her power greatly to injure us. The moment that Commiſſioners appear and expreſs a willingneſs to grant the long debated article of *independence*, it will be thought by every *ſuperficial* mind that the controverſy is wholly at an end. Britain will be conſidered as a *riſing ſun*, whoſe *early beams* will be hailed: For reconciled with theſe States, ſhe will have at leaſt the intereſt of a friend to aſſiſt thoſe, who by court paid ſhall ſeem to deſerve her favour. Now it is a much more eaſy thing to pay court to a *tyrant* power, than to the whole body of a free and virtuous people, amongſt whom nothing but diſtinguiſhed merit can advance to public office. For this reaſon, all who have not a confidence in their own *integrity* and talents will ſeek to raiſe themſelves by that power, who can be better ſerved by artifice and fraud, than by integrity or diſtinguiſhed talents, cramped in their operation by an *ill-natured* principle of virtue.

Britain will more than meet advances of this nature. She will court *individuals*, and even addreſs herſelf to particular *States*, and in the *interim of negociation* endeavour to allure by propoſals of particular advantage. She may ſtipulate with one State to take from them what tobacco ſhe ſhall want, or to give to another the excluſive importation of a certain article of commerce, by this means conſtituting them her factors, in the excluſive importation of that article. To another ſhe may grant the excluſive privilege of trade from a certain of her Weſt-India iſlands.

Theſe conditions ſhe may ſtipulate with particular States, in order that ſhe may ſecure their vote to co-operate with her to bring the States in general from their connection with the Court of France to a connection with the Court of Britain, or perhaps priſtine ſtate of dependence on her.

There is a wide interval between a declaration on the part of Britain to acknowledge our independence, and a declaration of her willingneſs to acknowledge it, on this condition that we relinquiſh our alliance with the Court of France. This interval is oozy and unſtable. It boils up with quick ſands. Let us not tread upon it to negociate.

It ought to be our firſt queſtion to the Commiſſioners,—Gentlemen, are you furniſhed with powers to ratify your conſent to the independence of the States? Yes, upon condition that you relinquiſh your *unnatural alliance* with the Court of France. Gentlemen, the expreſſion is an inſult upon our honour, and the idea, if admitted, would be deſtructive of our happineſs. You will excuſe us from any farther converſation relative to that which appears to be the object of your embaſſy. Our independence, clear and diſconnected with conditions, is what we chuſe to hear conceded to us, and until that point, ſingle and alone, is conceded, we can have no place for any intercourſe by writing or by meſſage whatſoever.

I am of opinion, that even when Great-Britain ſhall have ceaſed every act of open and avowed hoſtility againſt us, it will be wiſe, *for ſome length of time*, to keep her at a diſtance. We may reſt aſſured that ſhe will not eaſily give up the hope of adding theſe States to her dominion. Circumſtances that do not yet appear may put an object of this nature greatly in her power. When emigrants from her kingdom, riſing in the *pride* and *prejudice* of Engliſhmen, like monſters from the ocean, half man half ſhark, ſhall have ſpread themſelves upon our ſoil, and be added to the number who already have the *beſtial mark* upon them, ſhe may hope to form an intereſt, by which the balance of our Councils may preponderate in her behalf. When ſhe comes to extend her commerce, and to plant her factors on every river of America, ſhe may hope to accompliſh that by *artifice*, which a *ten years war*, and a *thouſand ſhips, had not been able to effect*.*

For theſe reaſons, I would not wiſh to ſee this country renewing, with too much avidity, her intercourſe and correſpondence with Great-Britain. When *thoſe men are dead, who have fought our lives*, then, and then only, will it be ſafe for us to *go down into Egypt*.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* *Non anni domuere decem, non mille carinæ.*

From the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

[No. VII.]

MR. COLLINS,

AS civil government is like a great machine compoſed of ſeveral mechanical powers, great ſkill, judgement and prudence is requiſite, both in forming and putting together ſo many different parts, in order to make it move regular, and in regulating and guiding the whole, ſo as to obtain the end intended by it. The machine of ſtate is its fundamental conſtitution, and the working of it is the exerciſe of civil government.

This is generally diſtinguiſhed into three different kinds; *Monarchy*, in which the ſupreme power is lodged in one perſon; *Ariſtocracy*, where the government is lodged in a Council or Senate compoſed of perſons of noble birth, riches and wealth; *Democracy*, where it is in the hands of the people. The two laſt are comprehended under the term *Republic* or *Commonwealth*.—I ſhall not enter upon a diſcuſſion of the queſtion, Which of theſe three is to be preferred? Caprice, intereſt and prejudices have, in all ages, influenced men in their determinations on this ſubject. The *monarchy* we once lived under, without murmuring, we have, for ſufficient reaſons, diſcarded, and adopted a republican government. I only obſerve, that this is undoubtedly the beſt calculated, if well conducted, to promote the happineſs of *our civil ſociety*. I apprehend, however, that there are two extremes in republican governments, which it behoves us carefully to avoid. The one is, that *noble birth, or wealth and riches*, ſhould be conſidered as an hereditary title to the government of the republic. *Wiſdom and virtue*, the two neceſſary qualifications of good civil rulers, are no *hereditary endowments* of human nature. The very titles of honour and wealth expoſe ſuch to the danger of oppreſſing others for their ſupport. Was it neceſſary, I could prove theſe aſſertions by inconteſtible arguments. The other extreme is, that the government be managed by the *promiſcuous multitude of the community*, as in ſome of the States of ancient Greece. The many imperfections incident to human nature will ever prevent the majority of every nation to be fitly qualified to manage civil government. Comparatively few are fit to direct the great machine of ſtate. The multitude, though honeſt, yet, from many natural defects, are generally in the execution of government, violent, changeable and liable to many fatal errors.—The happy medium is, where the people at large have the ſole power of annually electing ſuch officers of ſtate as are to be entruſted with the *moſt invaluable rights, liberties and properties* of the people, and the *appointment of the executive authority under their proper controul*.—America enjoys an opportunity, which no other nation ever had, and that is *that* of coolly and deliberately forming conſtitutions for their civil government, without fear of offending a powerful nobility, or dreading the diſpleaſure of a military deſpot.—Thus have the civil conſtitution of the Thirteen United States been formed, and according as this important buſineſs has been committed to *men of ſkill, integrity and prudence, they have ſucceeded*.

I have carefully peruſed the Conſtitution of New-Jerſey, and compared it with ſome of the other ſtates, and I humbly conceive the compilers have happily hit upon the requiſite medium. Give me leave, my fellow-citizens, to ſhow this in a few particulars, for ſome reaſons I have in view. Our Legiſlature is annually to be appointed on a fixed day, only by the *free voice* of the people. And in order to give the community an opportunity of *improving by the wiſdom and learning* (which are generally on the ſide of the rich and wealthy) *without expoſing them to danger*. This Legiſlature is divided into two branches; the moſt learned and rich being thus generally choſen in the Council; will not have that opportunity, by ſubtilty and ſophiſtry, to miſlead the more unlearned, though honeſt, in the Aſſembly, to betray the common intereſt to their private emolument, they would have, were they mixed with them in one body. All money matters and impeachments for mal-adminiſtration are, for that reaſon, committed to the Aſſembly.—Becauſe the duty of civil officers is to execute the laws upon the ſubjects, and moſtly upon their neighbours and acquaintances, it is evident what tendency it would have to relax the moſt wholeſome and neceſſary laws, in caſe thoſe magiſtrates were to be elected by theſe their neighbours: Therefore *their* appointment is committed to the joint body of the people's Repreſentatives. *Theſe* hold their commiſſions on good behaviour, during certain fixed periods, at the expiration of which they may be renewed or not, as their merit ſhall require. The different periods are ſuited to the neceſſary trials. This gives a continual check on mal-adminiſtration, and a ſpur to a proper diſcharge of duty. Though prejudices, derived from our former very different conſtitution, may urge reaſons in favour of judges being independent, both as to their offices and ſalaries, yet their concluſions will by no means hold good in our preſent conſtitutions. I acknowledge they ought to be independent of the individuals whoſe caſes they are to judge; but hence does not follow that they ought to be independent of the community at large, whoſe intereſt they are bound to promote by an impartial diſtribution of juſtice. As a farther precaution, it prohibits all perſons from holding offices of profit in the State from a ſeat in the *Aſſembly*, *the branch* to which the care of the public money is committed. I wiſh it had been more expliicitly prohibited that *judges* ſhould have any ſeat in our Legiſlative Council; becauſe *judges of the laws ought to have no hand in framing them*.

Such conſtitutions, formed by perſons appointed and empowered by the people for that purpoſe, being publiſhed and generally approved by the community, become *ſacred and inviolate*. No Legiſlature ought to preſume to alter or amend one ſingle article in them: And any bill enacted contrary to the conſtitution, I humbly conceive to be no law. For the conſtitution is, as it were, *the chartered right both by which they enjoy and exerciſe their power, and the people hold their rights, privileges, liberties and properties*. Thus, if our Legiſlature ſhould permit one member to take a ſeat in the Houſe of Aſſembly, who at the ſame time holds an office of profit within the State, I doubt whether any law enacted while ſuch member holds his ſeat is binding upon the ſubjects; becauſe they thereby *counteract the very authority by which they enjoy their Legiſlative capacity, and undermine the very barrier of the people's ſafety*.

And if they lawfully may do it in one inſtance, they may in a thouſand. At what a precarious tenure then ſhould we hold our moſt ſacred rights and privileges? Defects in conſtitutions may be altered and amended, but it muſt be done by the original power of the people.

Having premiſed theſe remarks, I beg leave humbly to addreſs myſelf to the Honourable our Legiſlature. Gentlemen, this machine of ſtate is given unto you by your conſtituents, not to amend and new form it, but to preſerve it inviolate, and purſuant to it promote as much as poſſible the intereſt and happineſs of this people. Permit me to remind you on this occaſion of a leading principle in good policy, that is, *that the Legiſlature of a ſtate be particularly careful to ſupport and encourage thoſe principally employed in the ſtaple commodities for trade, on which the well-being and proſperity of the whole chiefly depends*. Trade is as it were the life and ſoul of civil ſociety; and this depends upon the ſtaple commodities of the nation. Hollanders are called the carriers of Europe; they chiefly ſubſiſt and

enrich themſelves by their ſhipping. Therefore ſhipbuilding, and the raiſing of ſailors, is principally promoted among them. The Engliſh trade much depends upon their manufactures; therefore theſe have always been chief in the view of their Legiſlature. America is ſo particularly ſituated, that her only ſtaple for trade is the produce of the huſbandman. I feel confident that in proportion as theſe are encouraged and ſupported, ſo will the wealth and happineſs of America increaſe. And that from the moment theſe ſhould be neglected or oppreſſed, directly the reverſe will immediately enſue. From a full perſuaſion that you are ſenſible of this, I beg your attention to two important matters.

1. The main ſubject of ſome of my former numbers. If you will take the trouble to peruſe them with attention, and properly exerciſe your own judgment, I think you muſt be ſenſible of a two-fold evil, which threatens this moſt uſeful claſs of men among us.

The firſt is, that in caſe the whole of the baſely depreciated money is chiefly to be made good by taxes on huſbandry, that this will be great injuſtice and an intolerable oppreſſion upon them; which will inevitably ruin ſome and diſcourage others.

2. What influence ſuch an event would probably have upon the fundamental part of our moſt happy conſtitution. I have before obſerved, *that if ſo great an overbalance of wealth was caſt into the ſcale of the rich, it would in all probability prove the means of ſubverting it.* I would here humbly offer a hint of an additional danger of this ſort.—If you recollect that this State is a member of an extended empire, you muſt be ſenſible that any prevailing party in the Supreme Council muſt have great influence, either beneficial or detrimental, upon the particular members. The ſpirit of the different conſtitutions on this continent will point out to you what you have particularly to guard againſt. That of ours, with ſome others, is truly *democratical:* That of ſome borders upon *Ariſtocracy.* Hence you will find the latter always favour plans calculated for the advantage of the rich and wealthy. The former ſuch as have a tendency to benefit the commonalty. In peruſing the New-York conſtitution, it appears evident to me that the powers of government are thrown into the hands of the rich and wealthy in the two cities. The manifeſt conduct of the merchants and traders among us have fully ſhewed, throughout the courſe of this conteſt, what kind of patriots and governors the body of them are, worthy individuals excepted. From thence, I apprehend, has proceeded the maugreing of the conſtitution, ſuch as it is, in favour of thoſe citizens, by appointing members for the city and counties under the juriſdiction of the enemy, without any election of proper conſtituents, both in Aſſembly and Senate. It appears highly probable to me, that men, who have thus carried their point againſt the commonalty in their own ſtate, being delegated to the auguſt Council of the empire, will endeavour to favour every ſcheme which may have the ſame tendency in the other ſtates.—He that is in any degree acquainted with the government of nations, will be convinced that *riches* and *wealth* ever lay human nature under the ſtrongeſt temptations to graſp at the reins of government; and, when obtained, to lord it over the honeſt commonalty in ſociety.—Hence I would almoſt venture to aſſert, that if you enquire of your delegates you will become ſenſible that individuals in the Supreme Council of this empire have already diſcovered ſymptoms of ſuch ambitious deſigns. I would therefore moſt humbly and earneſtly entreat you *to bend your minds upon, and earneſtly exert yourſelves for, the preſervation and promotion of that political happineſs of the community at large, for which they have contended at the expence of ſo much labour, treaſure and blood.* I would hence ſubmit a few particulars to your moſt ſerious conſideration.

1. Whether the delegates of the different ſtates in Congreſs, being men of like paſſions as others, and under ſuch powerful temptations, ought not to be narrowly and ſtrictly watched by their reſpective conſtituents, in all the tranſactions of their ſtation?

2. Whether the delegates are not, or at leaſt ought not to be, reſponſible to their reſpective conſtituents for the application of the many millions of public money the expences of the empire require?

3. Whether you are ſufficiently ſenſible that proper meaſures have been purſued, throughout the courſe of this war, to ſatisfy the Legiſlatures of the different ſtates in the union on this head?

4. Whether, while the confederacy of the ſeveral ſtates is forming, you conſider it as ſafe and prudent to *give to fifty or ſixty repreſentatives* (if even we ſuppoſe them all the moſt virtuous) *an unlimited power* to raiſe or grant and apply any ſum or ſums of money, with which the different Legiſlatures are to have no farther concerns than to be informed of, and furniſh their reſpective quotas?

5. Whether your conſtituents have not ſome reaſons to ſuſpect that too little attention has been paid, during the confuſions and convulſions of this unnatural war, to theſe important matters of ſtate? And in caſe of former neglect, whether that does not now claim a double degree of attention to matters of ſuch moment?

6. If there ſhould be any foundation for the reports, that ſome members of Congreſs dare preſume to inſinuate their atheiſtical blaſphemy even in the auguſt Council; and that it is common for ſuch, together with others, to be engaged in gaming, balls and aſſemblies—Whether ſuch conduct is to be conſidered as conſiſtent with that dignity and majeſty, which is neceſſarily required in the repreſentative body of ſo extenſive an empire, and beſt fits ſuch members for that cloſe attention and deep penetration which the many intricate and important concerns of a nation, involved in a calamitous war, demand; and is beſt calculated to procure the continuation of the kind interpoſition of Providence in our favour?

7. Whether the baſe depreciation of our currency, ſo evidently pregnant with ruin to thouſands, does not demand the *moſt diſintereſted care and concern* of the repreſentatives of a free people, in order to prevent, as much as poſſible, its dangerous effects to the prejudice of the community?

8. In caſe a loan ſhould be procured from Europe, Whether the greateſt prudence and precaution ought not to be uſed to make ſuch a loan anſwer ſome valuable purpoſe for the common advantage of the nation, and not for the private emolument of individuals?

Permit me, Gentlemen, to offer you a few hints in explanation of the laſt caſe.—I take it for granted that ſuch a loan is intended to be procured for ſome important advantage to the community, and not to enable merchants and traders to attempt the importation of ſuperfluities and luxuries of life to the amount of many millions. It is not *that* we want to ſecure to us liberty and peace, but *powder* and *ball.*—I find among men of judgment and candour that ſome are of opinion the loan, when procured, ſhould *be drawn for in bills of exchange:* Others that it ſhould *be tranſported to our continent.* Each opinion deſerves ſerious conſideration.

As to the former, I beg leave to obſerve,

1. That exchange is even now but five for one, while all the neceſſaries for the army are, at the loweſt medium, fifteen for one.

2. That as foreign traders would have the monopoly of all theſe bills, they would immediately lower their value.

3. On the improbable ſuppoſition that they would not, it would undoubtedly require a conſiderable length of time to diſpoſe of them. For if we ſuppoſe the whole of our emiſſions an hundred and thirty millions, and a loan of fifteen millions; then that at five for one will be ſeventy-five millions. Is it to be ſuppoſed that theſe traders poſſeſs of our preſent money ſeventy-five millions, and all the reſt of the community but fifty-five millions? Hence it is evident, to every perſon of judgment, that it will require a conſiderable length of time to ſell all theſe bills for ready money.

4. And then all what five is below fifteen the community will loſe and theſe traders gain.

5. In the mean-time the expences of the war accumulate upon us in proportion of fifteen for one, and that will for the preſent year amount to three hundred millions, of which ſum it is impoſſible to raiſe one quarter by tax; conſequently Congreſs will be under the unavoidable neceſſity of re-iſſuing all the money they get for the whole loan, and to ſtrike more inſtead of ſinking any. Thus will the end, namely, the recovery of the value of our money, be entirely fruſtrated; our national debt immenſely increaſed; and only a few traders enriched. Therefore this ſcheme muſt needs be highly impolitic.

It remains then manifeſt, that if ſuch a loan ſhall prove of real advantage to the community, it muſt be tranſported to our continent. How to be applied when arrived is another important queſtion.

1. To exchange it dollar for dollar would be evidently calculated to give millions of public money to enrich a few favourite individuals. The perſons guilty of ſuch an action would doubtleſs as much deſerve capital puniſhment as any public robber or highway-man.

2. To pay it out for the exigencies of the army would be a ſquandering of it; giving a few an opportunity to hoard it up, and leave the original evil unredreſſed.

3. To purchaſe continental money with it I am perſuaded would have this pernicious tendency, that deſigning men would immediately lower its value; it would be ſoon laid up out of circulation; and the forementioned grievances remain unredreſſed and rather increaſe.

Thus, Gentlemen, I leave you and others whom it concerns to judge of and compare the different ſchemes ſuggeſted (in caſe a loan was procured) with the one I have before recommended. And I hope you and thoſe to whoſe more immediate management ſuch matters are committed, may be directed to that which may prove moſt ſafe and advantageous to the community!

I have ſubmitted the foregoing caſes to your conſideration, foraſmuch as you are the repreſentatives of a member in the grand union, who have the appointment and inſtructing of your delegates in Congreſs. And I leave it with you to recollect how much the ſafety and happineſs of your conſtituents depend upon your judgment, prudence, integrity, vigilance and care in matters of ſuch moment.

2. The other important ſubject I would beg your attention to is, *the internal government of this ſtate, which is particularly committed to your charge.* Permit me, Gentlemen, to remind you,

1. Of what ſingular advantage it is to your conſtituents to be encouraged in the purchaſe of freeholds. I am daily more confirmed in my ſentiments reſpecting the pernicious policy of taxing money borrowed for ſuch purchaſe, which I have ſubmitted to the conſideration of my reſpectable fellow-citizens in September laſt. Two things in the laſt laws for raiſing money appear alarming to me. The one is, the flagrant injuſtice of the double tax on money borrowed and the real property purchaſed with it. The other is, the tax on this money, while bank notes are exempted. I plainly foreſee, if theſe precedents are drawn into practice by our future legiſlatures, that the generality of our farmers may henceforth bring up their children to be, not freeholders, but tenants at will to others.

2. Alſo of your privilege and duty to exerciſe the powers committed to you with zeal and vigour, in order to ſtop the preſent torrent of profanity and vice; the curſe and bane as well of civil as of religious ſociety.—May God give you wiſdom and zeal in managing the great machine of ſtate to your own ſatisfaction, and the true intereſt of thoſe you repreſent! is the cordial prayer of him who eſteems it his greateſt privilege, in reality to be

A TRUE PATRIOT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June 5.*

Laſt Tueſday His Excellency Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq; was appointed Governor of this Commonwealth.

BALTIMORE, June 8.

The Repreſentatives of Prince-William County, in Virginia, have lately been inſtructed by their Conſtituents, "to move the Honourable the Speaker of the Houſe of Delegates, of that Commonwealth, that inſtructions be given to their Delegates in Congreſs, to move that every Member of Congreſs ſhall, in future, before he is admitted to a ſeat at that Board, take an oath that he is not mediately or immediately concerned in trade, either foreign or domeſtic; or that he will not be ſo concerned during his being a member of that body and that all perſons refuſing to take ſuch oath be rendered incapable of ſerving in Congreſs."

The Schooner Roſe, Captain Branſon, from Boſton, was lately taken by four Britiſh Frigates, and carried into St. Kitt's.

A Schooner from Boſton, bound to Guadaloupe, lately ran into Nevis Road, miſtaking it for the port of her deſtination, and was brought to by the fort, and the veſſel ſecured.

On Saturday laſt, the Sloop Waſhington, Capt. Burrows, of this port, arrived here from St. Euſtatius, which he left the 23d ult. This Gentleman informs us, that it was confidently aſſerted, at that iſland, the day he left it, that the French fleet (which appears to be ſtill commanded by Count d'Eſtaing, the Count de Gras being ſecond in command) had put to ſea from Martinico, completely fitted and manned, and conſiſted of 25 ſhips, 19 of which were of the Line; that, in conſequence of this event, the Britiſh fleet, under Admirals Byron and Barrington, of 26 ſhips, 19 of which are capital ones, immediately put to ſea from St. Lucia; and that as theſe formidable fleets were obſerved to be in ſight of each other on the 20th ult. to leeward of Dominica, it was thought, at Euſtatia, that a great and important naval engagement would ſpeedily take place.

Captain Burrows, (whoſe veſſel mounted 6 Three-pounders, and had 25 men, excluſive of paſſengers, on board) in company with Capt. Veſey, in a Sloop of 10 guns, bound alſo to this port from Euſtatia, were attacked, off Cape-Charles, by two privateer ſchooners, one of 12, and the other of 16 guns, and after a ſharp conflict of two hours and a half, which was maintained with circumſtances of great gallantry on the part of Captains Burrows and Veſey, they ſo checked the enemy's progreſs, as enabled them to proceed on their voyage. The former, who hath frequently manifeſted his ſpirit and addreſs in a day of peril, was fortunate enough to extricate himſelf, on this occaſion, from the ſuperior power of the enemy; but the meritorious Captain Veſey, following Captain Burrows through the North channel, near Cape Charles, grounded on a ſhoal, by which fatal accident he ſoon became a prey to the Vultures who had been previouſly baffled.

The ſloop Rutledge, Captain Skilling, of this port, was lately taken by the Long-Splice, a Britiſh cruiſer, and carried into Antigua.

A letter from St. Euſtatius adviſes, that in the courſe of a fortnight, upwards of 60 ſail of American veſſels arrived in that iſland. Several of them belong to Philadelphia and this port.

BOSTON, *May 31.*

Since our laſt the Black Prince privateer, returned in port from a cruize. She was laſt from Bilboa.—She has been gone about ſeven months; and has taken ten prizes; how many is arrived ſafe we do not hear.

Extract of a letter from Lauch. Mc Lean, to Daniel Mc Lean, jun. of New-York, dated Glaſgow, Feb. 10, 1779.

"I am glad to inform you that the emigrants are eſtabliſhed. From any preparations that I hear are making, the enſuing Campaign will be as diſgraceful as the former ones; and if they ſhould ſend over a good many men, it will be as late as uſual before they arrive there—As for Ruſſians you need not look for any.

The Miniſtry ſtill continues immerged in the ſame ocean of errors in which they ſet out, and I am afraid nothing worthy of Britiſh councils, or Britiſh valour, will any more appear amongſt us.

June 3. The General Putnam privateer, belonging to New-London, was ſpoke with by Capt. Nathaniel Weſt, in the ſhip Black Prince, in lat. 46, 15 N. long. 45, 20 W.---had taken two prizes, one a ſloop with beef and pork, and the other a privateer, of eight guns, and 20 men, out of New-York.

Sir Henry Clinton, ſays a correſpondent, wants to diſtinguiſh himſelf above all his predeceſſors in the command of the Britiſh forces in America; and wiſhes, no doubt to continue the war, and keep up the ſpirits of the Britiſh nation by leſſer enterprizes, that may be well dreſſed up in a letter, and make a fine figure on paper. Hitherto he has diſcovered no abilities ſuperior to thoſe he has ſuperſeded. His expedition to Georgia may coſt his nation more blood and treaſure than all the ſucceſs of it can compenſate. His ſucceſs there ſeems to have come to its ne plus. His expedition to Virginia may do ſome comparatively ſmall miſchiefs to that State, but can anſwer no important purpoſe to Britain. In ſhort, Sir Harry, after all the nauſeous adulation of his hired panegyriſts, ſeems only capable of making a LITTLE figure, in what the French call a LITTLE war.

Three of the enemy's privateers of 10 guns have lately been captured by ſome cruizers from Connecticut, and carried into a ſafe port.

NEW-LONDON, *May 27.*

Laſt Sunday evening, Captain Bunnel in a ſchooner belonging to New-Haven, arrived here in ten days from St. Thomas's, with a cargo of rum and ſugar: He informs, that the day before he ſailed, an account was received at St. Thomas's from St. Euſtatia, that 10 ſail of line of battle ſhips and 8 frigates had juſt arrived at Martinico from France, as a reinforcement to Count d'Eſtaing; and it was reported that they took on their paſſage, and brought in with them about 50 ſail of a Cork fleet.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 7.

On Saturday our advices were, that the enemy, after taking the little fort Fayette, marched above Peeks-Kill, to the top of a hill called Bald-Hill, near Queen's Village, juſt above which Gen. M'Dougal, with a body of troops, was lying ready to attack them, and to diſpute every inch of ground if they ſhould attempt to paſs the mountains. That the enemy, however, proceeded no further than Bald-Hill, where they were very curious and particular in enquiring what forces we had there, whether any of the Continental troops had joined Gen. M'Dougal, or got into the fort, whether any conſiderable body of the militia, and what number, had joined our army, and whether it was intended to diſpute with them the paſſage thro' the mountains—To all theſe enquiries, the anſwers being unfavourable to their views, they marched back again towards their veſſels, and the laſt intelligence we had of them was, that on Saturday evening they were encamped in the woods a little above and about Verplanck's-Point, their veſſels lying off in the river. On Friday the wind was entirely fair for them to come up with their veſſels, if they meant to have made an attack upon the fort—So that it is plain they neither intend to attack the fort nor our army, unleſs they can do it by ſurpriſe, or take us at ſome diſadvantage. Perhaps they mean to remain at or near their preſent ſtation for ſome time, till they have lulled our vigilance to ſleep, and find us careleſs and indolent, or till our militia are tired out and gone home, or till they have obtained ſome equivalent for the expence and trouble of their preparations.

Extract of a letter.

"The ſubduction of the North-River is the capital object of the tory monarch and miniſtry of Great-Britain, but to accompliſh this, the reduction of our garriſon at Weſt-Point is abſolutely neceſſary; accordingly his Excellency the renowned General Sir Henry Clinton ſet out lately from New-York, in company with a ſufficient council of Engliſh and Scotch nobility and gentry, with an army compoſed of all the Britiſh, Foreign, and American tories he could poſſibly muſter. A ſmall redoubt of three guns, called *La Fayette*, was conſtructed on the bank of the river at Verplanck's Point, which being planned with a view to chaſtiſe ſome pirates in the neighbourhood, as well as to divert his Excellency on his paſſage to Weſt-Point, ſhould he come that way; it has, to the joy of all good men, anſwered both thoſe valuable purpoſes; for King's-Ferry, near it, has received many advantages by it—and the admirable entertainment it has laſt week af-

forded his ſaid Excellency, his army and navy, was beyond deſcription, becauſe the exhibition was as unexpected to him as it was elegant. In ſhort, the muſic was ſo grand as to invite the whole country, who flocked from many miles diſtance to the dance---and by the time that a ſufficient number arrived to honour his Excellency with the GRAND BALL at Weſt-Point, and a country dance in the neighbourhood, he unfortunately got ſo tired and ſulky, and diſtreſſed with ſo much new company, which he was ſorry that he had invited, that it is ſuppoſed he has, by the advice of his ſaid council, reſolved ſhortly to repair to his lodgings in New-York."

Another correſpondent writes, "That had Sir Henry conceived it poſſible for a little fort with 3 guns only to oblige him to make ſuch a noiſe on the North-River, before he attacked the capital works at Weſt-Point, he ſhould have ſlipt by it in the night; for that he now ſees himſelf ſurrounded with at leaſt three times the number of Freedom's Sons that he would have had to encounter with, had he not delayed to take the redoubt.

Extract of another letter, June 4th.

"The enemy came up to Bald Hill, near Continental Village, about 12 o'clock yeſterday, Sir H. Clinton headed them. A party went out at the ſame time to Crompond, where they burnt Major Strang's houſe. The enemy began to retreat about 4 o'clock, and were by the laſt accounts below Peeks-Kill. The militia have turned out equal to our moſt ſanguine expectations, among them were the moſt reſpectable characters, with their knapſacks on their backs, doing duty with the private ſoldier."

FISH-KILL, June 10.

Laſt Tueſday night, ſix ſhips came up to King's Ferry; the enemy have advanced about two miles from the Ferry, and are fortifying at Stony Point, on the weſt ſide of the river, and have occupied the paſs from Haverſtraw to the Foreſt of Dean; they have advanced on the eaſt ſide within about two miles of Peeks Kill, and are cutting timber for block-houſes. General Waſhington, with his army on the weſt, and the troops on the eaſt ſide of the river, are ſo poſted, and the garriſon at Weſt-Point being well provided for defence, we have reaſon to hope a favourable iſſue, if the enemy ſhould make an attempt to force the poſts in the Highlands.

The following is an exact account of the enemy's force at King's Ferry, &c.

Eaſt ſide of the river. 19 Companies of Grenadiers; 19 Ditto Light Infantry; 33d Regiment; 4 Companies Lord Cathcart's Legion of Foot; Robinſon's Corps; 3 Battalions of Heſſian Grenadiers; 1-2 Ditto Heſſian Yaugers; Prince Charles's Regiment, Heſſians;

Weſt ſide of the river. 17th Regiment; 63d Ditto; 64th Ditto.——Total 5400.

Returned to New-York, being the fatigued troops from Virginia. 42d Regiment; Iriſh Volunteers; Part of the King's Guards.

We hear the enemy have robbed the inhabitants, in the vicinity of their camp, of upwards of two thouſand head of great and ſmall cattle, and have otherwiſe diſtreſſed them—Twenty-one deſerters have come in ſince laſt Saturday.

The Dutcheſs County Militia, with great alacrity, have come in and joined the camp. Gentlemen of the firſt character, refugees from New-York, Long-Iſland, and others, perform duty in the army as common ſoldiers, zealouſly diſpoſed to ſupport their country's cauſe.

Several of the Tories in the mountains, near this place, have been taken up the end of laſt and the beginning of this week, for harbouring and ſupplying villains ſent out by the enemy to ſteal horſes, and plunder the inhabitants. Several perſons having been obſerved carrying cheeſe, butter, and gammons to the enemy, were properly ſecured by ſcouting parties from our army.

Extract of a letter from Albany, June 6.

"The Whig party of the Onondagos, to the number of 126, are come to live among the Oneidas, who are daily applying to Col. Van Schaick, the commanding officer there, to go out for priſoners. Three parties, to Niagara, Oſwegatchie and Buck-Iſland, went out laſt week.---The inhabitants of this city had a meeting yeſterday, and appointed a Committee, to enter into ſimilar reſolves with thoſe lately of the city of Philadelphia.---Laſt evening, the effigy of a man who is a dealer in hard money was ſuſpended on a gallows, and carried through the city. We are reſolved to check the pernicious practice, which has greatly helped to ruin our currency."

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.

Wedneſday laſt arrived in this port the Schooner Humming Bird, Jeſſe James, late maſter. This veſſel was bound from the Eaſtern Shore of Virginia for the Iſland of Santa Croix, laden with 50 hogſheads of tobacco, and in lat. 36:40, long. 73:29, fell a prey to the ſloop Bayard, of 10 carriage guns, Benedict Byrn, commander, a privateer belonging to Jonathan Eilback and Thomas Fanvien, of New-York city, but was re-taken the 5th inſt. near Cape-May, by the General Green armed ſhip, in the ſervice of this State, commanded by James Montgomery, Eſquire.

And on Thurſday came up the Privateer Brig Impertinent, of 10 carriage guns, 4 pounders, 12 ſwivels, and 53 men, Jacob Getcheus, commander, late belonging to New-York, alſo taken by Capt. Montgomery. This veſſel left Sandy Hook the 2d inſtant, in company with the Delaware, Daphne and Galatea frigates, and the Union privateer of 20 guns, all bound on a cruize. Three days after, at the edge of ſoundings, the Daphne was ſeen to approach an American frigate, and ſoon after cannonading was heard. At this time, the weather was hazy, and the Delaware two leagues behind. Captain Getcheus left his conſorts in this ſituation, and ſteered ſoutherly till Monday, the 7th inſtant, when being ſeen at a great diſtance by the crew of the General Green about day-break, a chace enſued, and about two in the afternoon the ſhip came up, and the privateer ſtruck without reſiſtance. The Impertinent appears to have been owned and fitted out by Henry White, Eſq; Richard Yates, Henry W. Perry, and ——— Reilly, of the city of New-York. Her ſtores and proviſions were calculated for a ſix months cruize.

Monday laſt arrived here the private ſhip of war Poole, of Liverpool, late commanded by Capt. John Maddock. This veſſel, which mounts 24 carriage guns, ſix and nine pounders, ſailed from New-York on the 6th inſtant, to cruize four months on our coaſt, and then proceed for Jamaica to lade ſugars. She was chaſed and overtaken 4 days after by the Boſton, a frigate of the United States; the Captain of the Poole ſurrendered without firing a gun, the Confederacy, of 36 guns, another American frigate, being a little aſtern. She has four hundred barrels of ſalted proviſions.

Two perſons eſcaped from New-York city, who left it the 8th inſtant, ſay, that the greater part of the Britiſh forces, and almoſt all the veſſels that lately appeared at King's Ferry, up the Hudſon, had returned; that the Raiſonable, Rainbow and other ſhips of war, ſave one of 20 guns, and ſeveral privateers, had juſt gone out of port, for New-London, as was reported; and that the Oliver Cromwell, a ſhip of war belonging to Connecticut, being attacked the Friday before by the Galatea, a Britiſh frigate, was after a long reſiſtance obliged to ſtrike, another frigate, the Delaware, formerly belonging to the United States, coming into the engagement, and was brought into New-York harbour.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of Note, dated Edenton, North-Carolina, June 1.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you, that our affairs to the ſouthward have a good aſpect. By ſeveral letters and perſons from South-Carolina, we are informed, that on the 9th and 10th of May the enemy, under the command of General Prevoſt, approached within 20 miles of Charleſtown: They were computed at 3500 ſtrong, with 6 nine pounders, beſides field-pieces and mortars. At the ſame time General Moultrie was between them and Charleſtown with 1500 men. General Williamſon was in their rear, and within a day's march, with 2000 men. General Lincoln, when the laſt accounts left Georgia, was yet in that ſtate, with 3000 troops, and had taken the whole baggage and ſtores of the enemy. From the ſtation above referred to, the enemy filed off along Aſhley river as far as the ferry, on which the Governor gave orders to diſmantle Fort Johnſton and burn it, leſt they ſhould croſs over and take it. On the 11th they croſſed Aſhley river and advanced towards Charleſtown, by the common road; about five P. M. they made an attack on the town, and kept up their fire till half paſt nine, when they were repulſed. They left about 650 men on the field. Our loſs is ſaid to be about 120. The enemy retreated about five miles that night, and when the laſt accounts left Charleſtown they were hemmed in between the rivers Aſhley and Cooper, ſo that I hope by this time General Prevoſt, like his friend General Burgoyne, is relieved from the fatigues of a military life."

On Friday laſt arrived in this city, from Lancaſter, on their way to head quarters, the regiment of Dragoons, at preſent commanded by Colonel White, and were the day following reviewed by General Wayne.

His Excellency the Preſident of Congreſs, attended by ſeveral of the Members, and other gentlemen, were preſent.

The exactneſs and facility with which they performed all their manœuvres, gave a general ſatisfaction, and reflects the higheſt honor and credit on its officers, for that attention to diſcipline, which only could have produced a corps ſo complete and perfect. On Monday morning they left the city and proceeded on their march to join the main army.

We have the pleaſure of informing the Public, That the ſpirited meaſures entered into by the citizens of Philadelphia for appreciating our currency, and lowering the prices of the neceſſaries and conveniences of life, are followed by ſeveral of the Counties in this State, and we have the greateſt reaſon to hope will ſoon be adopted by all.

*** AMERICANUS *came to hand too late for this week's paper, but ſhall appear in our next.*

To the FREEMEN, &c. of the County of Philadelphia.

WHEREAS a great number of the Citizens of Philadelphia have choſen and appointed a Committee, in order to regulate and lower the prices of ſeveral neceſſaries of life, &c. and thereby to raiſe the value of our currency; and having by their reſolves and proceedings made conſiderable progreſs therein,

The inhabitants of the county aforeſaid are requeſted to meet at the houſe of JACOB NEAF, on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock, in order to take into their conſideration the propriety of adopting the reſolves of the ſaid Committee, and fall upon ſuch farther meaſures, as may be thought moſt adviſable and conducive to promote that laudable intention.

COMMITTEE-ROOM,
Wilmington, State of Delaware, June 2, 1779.

WHEREAS our fellow-citizens in a neighbouring State, roufed at the extravagant meaſures purſued to raiſe the price of every neceſſary of life, depreciate our money, and in ſhort counteract every meaſure purſued by thoſe who wiſh to ſee the glory, freedom, independency and liberty of America eſtabliſhed, have nobly ſtept forth to the ſupport of the civil authority, with a full determination to ſee that the laws of the State ſhall be put in full force, ſtrictly obſerved, and duly executed.—Influenced by their example, conſcious of the neceſſity of the meaſure, and requeſted by them, a conſiderable number of the inhabitants of this Borough have thought proper to unite in a ſociety, to be known by the name of the Conſtitutional Society, and think ourſelves juſtifiable to purſue the ſame meaſures of our friends in Pennſylvania and the neighbouring States, who are ſolicited, and undoubtedly will adopt the ſame meaſures:—And we hereby inform the public in general, that we ſhall take particular notice of, and uſe our beſt endeavours to promote a fair, juſt and open trade with the States in general, and each other: That we will uſe every endeavour to prevent foreſtalling, engroſſing and monopolizing the neceſſaries of life, and every other article of trade: That we will ſee that thoſe regulations which our friends in the neighbouring States (which relate to us) ſhall think proper to adopt, ſhall be duly obſerved, and put in execution—and we hope and expect, without farther trouble, that a proper regard will be immediately paid to the regulations now made in Pennſylvania, until a more general one ſhall take place; but if any perſon or perſons ſhould be ſo loſt to good order and virtue as not to take notice thereof, we will be ready at any time to receive information of or againſt the offenders, and treat them according to the nature of the offence.

Signed by order of the Committee,
THOMAS CROW, Clerk.

WAS STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Rockhill townſhip, in the county of Bucks, in the night of the fourth inſtant, a BAY HORSE, 3 years old, about 14 hands 3 inches high, paces and trots, and has a little lump on the near ſide under his belly, and has been worked. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, and ſecures them, ſo that I may have the horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive FIFTY DOLLARS reward, or THIRTY DOLLARS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges.

June 7, 1779. ‖ JACOB HENDRICKS.

DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOK,
By the Groce, Hundred, Dozen, Single Book, or in Sheets, TO BE SOLD, by
HALL AND SELLERS.

FOUND, ſome time ago, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, A SILK PURSE, with a ſmall ſum of hard money in it. The owner, by applying to the Printers, may have it again.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STILL *abſents himſelf* from the ſubſcriber, of Wilmington, in the Delaware ſtate, an apprentice lad, named SAMUEL CUMINGS, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, wore his own brown hair, is of a ruddy complexion, has an agreeable countenance, and when he laughs dimples appear in his cheeks: As he has been away a conſiderable time, his cloathing is unknown. It is ſaid he has been lately ſeen in Baltimoretown, Maryland, though a report has been induſtriouſly ſpread of his having gone to ſea. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, in Wilmington, or ſecures him in New-caſtle goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward----when the fallacious reaſons given by ſaid *Cumings*, in the Pennſylvania Packet, for his tranſgreſſion, will, by inconteſtable evidence, be made to appear manifeſt falſhoods, without inſerting aſſertions here which would prove nothing, and when other matters will be ſettled before that "authority," which application ſhould have been made to if ſuch grievances as mentioned had been genuine.

June 7, 1779. JAMES ADAMS.

N. B. It is hoped all printers on the continent will diſcourage the conduct of ſaid *Cumings*, ſhould he offer his ſervice, by refuſing to give him entertainment:---And all maſters of veſſels, and others, are deſired not to harbour or conceal him at their peril.

*** A neat edition of Dilworth's Spelling-Book is lately finiſhed by the ſaid ADAMS.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES PHILPOT HUGHES, late of Mount-holly, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be ſettled and paid by

MARY MAGDALENE HUGHES, Adminiſtratrix.

Weſt-Nantmill, June 7, 1779.

WHEREAS ſome malicious people have falſely propagated, that I offered Col. Jenkins and Mr. James M'Connaughy *Fifty Pounds per Ton* for Bar Iron, *more than they aſked me*, and have had but little remorſe in falſely propagating any thing they thought would be injurious to my character; I have reaſon to ſuſpect the ſame perſons for the whole; I think it my duty to defend my character, equally the ſame as my life or property, when aſſaulted: I now call upon thoſe perſons to prove their aſſertions, or take the ſhame to themſelves, and ever after be ſilent with their ſedition.

MORDECAI PEIRSOL.

STRAYED or STOLEN (but ſuppoſed to be ſtolen) from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, near Haddonfield, in Glouceſter county, about ten days ſince, a BAY MARE, heavy with foal, ſix years old, about 14 or 14 and an half hands high, trots and paces, but moſt inclinable to pace, moves clumſily, ſhuffles or racks in her trot, has a dull, ſleepy look, and is mare-faced. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid mare, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have her again, ſhall receive SIXTY DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Sixth-Month 9, 1779. ‖ SAMUEL CLEMENT.

STOLEN, on the 6th of this inſtant June, from the ſubſcriber, living in Pennſborough townſhip, Cheſter county, near Chad's ford, on Brandywine, a bright bay HORSE, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, moſtly trots, but can pace a ſlow travel, had ſome white locks in his tail, and a little on his fore foot, occaſioned by the hopples, his mane hanging the off ſide, with a low carriage, and trimmed under the collar, his off ſhoulder is a little galled. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, with the thief when brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to receive *One Hundred Dollars*, or *Fifty* for the horſe alone, from

‖ 4*W.* JACOB BROWN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 8th of this inſt. June, a large ſorrel HORSE, with a large ſtar in his forehead, is ſhod all round, and ſuppoſed to be ten years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ‖ 2*W.* ADAM RHOADS.

Oxford Townſhip, Philadelphia County, May 26, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, a BAY HORSE, about 14½ hands high, ſhod all round, 8 or 9 years old. The owner proving property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

¶ JAMES STREET.

WHEREAS *Sarah*, the wife of *Nicholas Smith*, of *Northampton* townſhip, *Burlington* county, eloped on the 27th of *May* laſt, with one *Samuel Roberts*, of ſaid place, and were ſeen near *Spicer's* bridge, about a mile from *Cooper's* ferry; ſhe has taken a quantity of money, and other valuable effects not her property; her former name was *Sarah Gabb*. Theſe are to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting. And all perſons are forbid to harbour or conceal her at their peril.

¶ NICHOLAS SMITH.

WAS LOST, June 12th, between Frankford and the nine mile ſtone, on the great road, a black ſattin Cloak, lined with taffety, with a lace round the edge. Whoever hath found the ſame, and will leave it at Mr. *Levi Budd's*, in the Northern Liberties, with the printers of this paper, at Mr. *William Vanborn's*, in Buck's county, or at any other place, and give notice thereof to the owner, ſhall receive *Forty Dollars* reward, paid by GEORGE KEMBLE, living in New-Jerſey, near the new mills, Burlington county. ¶

Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, June 6, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

LAST night was ſtole away from me,
A likely bright BAY MARE was ſhe;
Juſt four years old this month or nigh,
About fourteen and half hands high;
She's quarter blooded and doth trot,
And paceth none I'm ſure of that;
In middling order; a ſmall ſtar,
In her forehead, there doth appear;
Her tail was dock'd a month ago,
It's ſcarcely well, you'll find it ſo;
Above her eyes, if you come near,
She's very hollow, that is clear;
Her mane is trimmed pretty ſhort,
She's lengthy made, and trotteth ſmart;
Has old fore ſhoes on, this I know,
Which were remov'd three weeks ago.
The above reward, it will be ſure,
To any perſon that ſecures
Said thief and mare, that I may ſee
My mare again reſtor'd to me;
Or Fifty Dollars for the mare,
If the thief ſhould happen to get clear;
All travelling charges, if brought home,
Upon the nail I will pay down.

DAVID IRWIN.

CYDER, in Hogsheads,

TO BE SOLD BY

PHILIP KINSEY, in Third-street, the fourth door above Market-street.

BOTTLED CYDER, of an excellent quality, To be SOLD by

SAMUEL HUDSON,

the corner of Market and Fifth-streets.

Any persons possessed of bottles may have them filled at a reasonable price, to whom, on notice, he will send for the bottles. ¶

On Monday, the 21st instant, at the late dwelling-house of *James Claxton*, deceased, near Chester, will be exposed to Sale, by public Vendue,

SUNDRY horses, cows, sheep, &c. implements of husbandry, household furniture, &c. &c. The sale to begin at ten o' clock; where attendance will be given by

RICHARD SEWELL, and
ELIZABETH CLAXTON, } Admistrat.

¶

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I, *William Ligget*, of *West-Nottingham* township, in the county of *Chester*, on or about the third day of *February*, *anno domini* 1773, having purchased a certain tract or parcel of land, containing forty acres, or thereabouts, situate in the township and county aforesaid, from a certain *Agnus Cummings*, of the same township, made and executed to her, the said *Agnus*, a certain Promissory Note for Twelve Pounds with interest, payable by instalments for the said tract of land. And whereas it since appears that the said *Agnus* had no legal or equitable title to the premises aforesaid, or to any part thereof, but that the same of right belonged to the children and co-heirs of *Francis Kennady*, from whom I have since procured a sufficient conveyance thereof. These are therefore to caution all persons against taking an assignment of the said Note, as I am determined never to pay the same, it being without any kind of consideration. WILLIAM LIGGET.

June 5, 1779. †

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Goshen township, Chester county, on Wednesday night last, two HORSES, the one is a black horse, about nine years old, about 15 hands high, a strong chunky horse, has a star in his forehead, no brand, shod before, has a long curled switch tail, paces and trots; the other is a bright bay, about 13 years old, about 13 hands high, well made, has a short tail, no brand nor other mark, has a long bushy mane, shod before, paces and trots. Whoever takes up said horses, and the thief, shall receive the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the horses only, and reasonable charges, paid by JESSE MASSEY.

N. B. Said horses were stolen out of the stable of Mr. Samuel Phipps. *February* 21, 1779. †

Montgomery, Philadelphia County, May 27, 1779.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS LOST, on the 24th instant, at the meeting of the fourth battalion of Philadelphia county militia, in Upper-Dublin township, a Black Leather Pocket-Book, of the clasp kind, only the hook was tore off, and it was tied with a string, containing a quantity of continental money, the most of it of the emissions out of circulation, and several receipts, two of which were from David Rittenhouse, one in the agent line and the other in the sub-lieutenant, with many other papers of great value to me but of no service to any body else. Any person that can give information of the same, or will bring it to me, so that I get the whole again, shall receive the above reward, from

† GEORGE SMITH.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Trediffrin township, Chester county, the sixth of May last, a black PIED CALF, with a star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 1, 1779. § PATRICK CARR.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Norrington township, Philadelphia county, about the middle of May last, a MARE COLT, two years old, of a blackish colour, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 5, 1779. § ZEKIEL RHOADS.

Delaware State, New-Castle County, June 3, 1779.

SUPPOSED to be STOLEN, about ten days ago, a BAY HORSE, about 14½ hands high, seven years old, paces a slow travel, trots and canters well, a little white on his near hind foot, one of the fore teeth in his under jaw black. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward will be paid, on delivery of said horse, by THOMAS REES. †

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE Gaol, last night, and made their escape, the following prisoners, *viz.* JOHN HARRIS, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, short black hair, fresh complexion; had on, when he went away, a short brown coat, the remainder of his wearing apparel not known. DENNIS CLARK, about 40 years of age, an Englishman, 5 feet 8 inches high, formerly a soldier in the British service, a well set man, marked with the small-pox, and has a small wen over one eye; had on a rediish great coat, and a striped lincey jacket, with sleeves. LEWIS TESS, about 50 years of age, a German, 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a whitish coat and tow trowsers; he formerly lived in or near Kensington, in the township of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia. GEORGE BOATMAN, American born, 5 feet 9 inches high; had on a brown coat, faced with red, a thin visage, about 30 years of age. Any person or persons who shall secure the said men in any gaol, or deliver them to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them, over and above reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS HUSTON, Gaoler.

Newtown, Bucks County, June 2, 1779. ‖6 *W.*

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation and Tract of LAND, situate in Chester county, about 40 miles from Philadelphia, 16 from Wilmington, 13 from Newport, and 10 from Newark, containing about 260 acres, about one half whereof is cleared, and the other half good woodland. Said plantation is accommodated with an excellent stream of water, sufficient for mills or any other water-works, which stream waters about 30 acres of good meadow, and as much more may be made and watered by several lesser streams of water. There are on said plantation, a frame house, with two rooms on a floor and a chimney in each, a new log barn, and an apple-orchard of above 100 bearing apple-trees. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may be informed of the price, conditions of sale, and other particulars, by applying to Mr. ALEXANDER TODD, Merchant, in Front-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, or Mr. JAMES BUTLAND, Lace-maker, in Second-street, below the Bridge, or Mr. JOHN JERVIS, Tavern-keeper, at the Sign of the Conestogoe Waggon, in Market-street, Philadelphia. ‡

JAMES SLATER, BROKER,

IS REMOVED from Spruce-street to Water-street, between Walnut and Chestnut-streets, opposite the Sign of the Tun, where he continues, as usual, to buy and sell all Sorts of Mens and Womens Wearing Apparel, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Dry Goods, &c. ‖4 W.

Thornbury, Chester County, May 18, 1779.

WHEREAS CATHERINE my wife hath eloped from my bed and board without any just cause, on the 18th day of February last, with a Hessian deserter, who goes by the name of *Valentine Hertzoor*; therefore this is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. PAUL RUSSEL. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Stewart, late of East-Nantmill township, Chester county, deceased, are hereby requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, by the 14th of June next, that they may be adjusted by JOHN LEWIS, and ROBERT WALLACE, Executors. ¶

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber, living in East-Nottingham township, Cæcil county, near the Brick Meeting-house, a servant lad, country born, named William Drisdall, about 18 years of age, of a darkish complexion, about five feet high; had on, when he went away, a striped lincey jacket, with sleeves, a flax and tow shirt, tow trowsers, an old hat, no shoes. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

May 11, 1779. JAMES GALLT. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Horsham township, Philadelphia county, some time in April, 1779, a bright bay MARE, four years old, 14 hands high, a blaze in her face, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

CAME to the plantation of SARAH KNIGHT, near the twelve mile stone, on the old York road, in Abington township, Philadelphia county, the tenth instant (May) a brown HORSE, about fourteen hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶

WHEREAS *THOMAS BEANS*, of Abington, and *JOHN SOMMERS*, of the Manor of Moreland, in the county of Philadelphia, upon their humble petitions preferred to the General Assembly of this state, have severally obtained leave to bring in a bill "to establish and confirm "their respective estates, in several lands and tenements in "this state, the title deeds for the same being much defaced by "accident," and at the same time were ordered to give public notice in some of the English and German newspapers of their said application to the Assembly, &c. NOW, in compliance with the said order, it is hereby published, that the lands of the said *Thomas Beans* are situate and bounded as followeth, viz. 145 acres in Abington aforesaid, by him purchased of Henry Shisler and wife, bounded by land of Richard Whitton, the Township Line or Road between Abington and Lower Dublin, lands of William Roberts, Thomas King and Moses Vancourt, and by Pennypack creek; 112½ acres in Southampton township, in the county of Bucks, purchased of Elizabeth Fletcher, bounded by lands of the Baptist Meeting-house, of Daniel Hoogland and Wilhelmus Cornell, by the Street Road, and lands of Stephen Watts and Charles Garrison; and 200 acres and 52 perches of land in Warminster township, Bucks county, purchased of Thomas Dungan and wife, bounded by the middle of the said street road, opposite to the lands of Thomas Craven, John Brooks and Giles Craven, by another road opposite to lands of Daniel Longstreth, and by lands of Joseph Hart, Jonathan Walton and Thomas Dungan. AND that the lands of the said *John Sommers* are situate in the said Manor of Moreland, and bounded as followeth, 92 acres joining Samuel Swift, William Walton, Jonathan Wilson, a road to Newtown, and Henry Walton's land. About seven acres at a place called Smithfield, adjoining the said Newtown road and lands of John Briton and Isaac Comely. One acre and 22 perches, joining the road to the Crooked Billet, by the said Newtown road, and the said John Briton. Eighty-two perches of land, adjoining the said Henry Walton and John Dorley. ¶ 6 W.

WHEREAS *Edward Dougherty* and *James Kenedy*, of *Chester* County, purchased a Tract of Land of the Subscriber, in *Cumru* Township and County of *Berks*, for Eight Hundred Pounds, of which they agreed to pay me Six Hundred Pounds in Part, on the first Day of *March* last, and the Remainder in two annual Payments: And whereas there was an Article or Memorandum of an Agreement, between the said *Dougherty*, *Kenedy*, and the Subscriber, lodged in the Hands of a certain Mr. ----- *Harvey*, at *Reading*, dated about the Middle of *January* last, by both Parties, respecting the same, which they, the said *Edward Dougherty* and *James Kenedy* clandestinely got out of the Possession of the aforesaid Mr. *Harvey*, about the eleventh of *March* last; since that Time they make no Appearance or Performance in the Premises. This is therefore to require them, the aforesaid *Edward Dougherty* and *James Kenedy*, to appear in Six Days from the Publication hereof and pay the said first Payment, with legal Interest thereon since due, or on the contrary I design to sell the same Land, &c. at public Sale, in order to recover my Damages, sustained by their Non-performance.

April 28, 1779. ‖10. HENRY STRUNK.

Best clayed SUGARS,

In Hogsheads and Barrels, To be SOLD by

JOHN BENEZET,

Who continues to give the very highest Price for Bills on the Commissioners at Paris, for Interest due on Loan-Office Certificates. ¶

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, this morning, from the subscriber, living in Londonderry township, Chester county, within two miles of Stephen Cochran's tavern, a dark iron grey HORSE, proud cut, four years old this grass, about 15 hands high, trots well, trimmed under the bridle and fetlocks. Whoever secures the thief and horse, so that the owner may have the horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Forty Dollars for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by

April 26, 1779. ‖ WILLIAM REED.

Hilltown Township, Bucks County, April 26, 1779.

ABSCONDED from their Bail, on or about the last March Term, two persons residenters in the township aforesaid, one named *Edward Jones*, about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, black hair, dark complexion: The other named *Jonathan Jones*, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet nine inches high, black hair, fair complexion; it is supposed that they keep together. Whoever secures the said persons in any county goal and gives information to the subscribers, living in the township aforesaid, shall receive *One Hundred Dollars* reward for each of them, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN LEWIS and WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOSEPH PALMER,

At his STORE, in Water-street, next Door but one above Mess. *Hartley* and *Potts*, and nearly opposite the Old Ferry,

OLD Madeira Wine, by the pipe, hogshead, quarter-cask or gallon;

Old Spirit, by the hogshead, barrel or gallon;

West-India Rum, by the hogshead, barrel or gallon;

Melasses, by the hogshead or gallon;

Loaf, Clayed and Muscovado Sugars, by the loaf, hogshead or barrel;

Coffee, by the tierce or barrel; Chocolate; Fine Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Tea;

Mace, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Black Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Rice and Cotton;

Indigo, by the tierce or barrel; Cheese, *&c. &c.*

All the above goods are of the first quality; he keeps a constant assortment, sells them on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail, and will be obliged to those who may be pleased to favour him with their custom. ‖4w.

WAS LOST some time ago, a CERTIFICATE, signed by Clement Biddle, F. M. G. dated at Morehall, May 5th, 1778, No. 264, for *Four Hundred and Fifteen Dollars and Twelve Ninetieths*. Whoever has found the same, and will return it to the subscriber, in Birmingham, Chester county, or to WILLIAM WISTER, Merchant, in Market-street, Philadelphia, shall have *TWENTY DOLLARS* reward.

CHARLES DILWORTH.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in the township of Greenwich, county of Sussex, and State of New-Jersey, containing 388 acres, about 70 cleared, the remainder well timbered. There are on the premises two good houses, a barn, stable, &c. Through the land runs as good a stream for a grist and saw-mill as any in the county, and good seats for both. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to Mr. THOMAS LOURIY, or the subscriber in Flemington. ¶

May 1, 1779. PHILIP VAUGER.

EIGHTY DOLLARS Reward,

STRAYED or stolen, last night, out of the subscriber's pasture, in Abington township, Philadelphia county, a black HORSE, about four years old, a natural pacer, about fourteen hands and an half high, shod before, no brand mark, a small star in his forehead, lately docked, a little shy of being saddled, and is of good courage. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, if stolen, so that the owner may have his horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or *Forty Dollars* for the horse, and reasonable charges, paid by

May 2, 1779. ‡ PETER TYSON.

To be LETT for the Summer season, and may be entered upon immediately,

THAT elegant HOUSE in Abington township, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, late in the possession of the Revd. Dr. Treat, together with part of the garden, and several other privileges, which will render it extremely suitable for a gentleman's seat. For terms apply to William Hollingshead, Esq; in Philadelphia, or to the subscribers,

SAMUEL LEECH.
SAMUEL ERWIN.

¶

WAS taken up last spring, a small dun MARE, about 15 hands high, supposed to be twelve years old, neither brand nor ear mark; and now in possession of the subscriber living in Moreland township, near Smithfield. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

‡ ISAAC STATS.

New-Castle County, April 10, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Red-lion Hundred and county aforesaid, on the 22d of September last, two STEERS, and a HEIFER, they are all of a black and white colour; the Steers about six years old, the Heifer, three years old. The owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, in six weeks, otherwise they will be valued and sold for the same, by

¶ JOHN HYATT.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire,

General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.

WHEREAS, by my Proclamation, dated the 10th Day of last Month, a Pardon was offered to all Deserters from the Army, dispersed in different Parts of these States, who should rejoin their respective Corps by the First of *May* next: AND WHEREAS, from the Shortness of the Term limited for its Operation, the Offer of Grace therein contained hath not had sufficient Time to circulate as extensively as was necessary to answer fully the benevolent Purpose for which it was designed: It is therefore thought proper to extend it to a further Period, and I do hereby extend it accordingly to the First Day of *July* next.

Given at Head-Quarters, Middle-Brook, *this Twenty-second Day of* April, *in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-nine.*

G. WASHINGTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
TENCH TILGHMAN.

Kent County, Maryland, May 11, 1779.

TO be SOLD by the Subscriber, upwards of Sixteen Hundred Bushels of RYE, BARLEY and MALT.

A Miller, who can be well recommended for his knowledge in that business, sobriety and industry, would be taken into partnership in his grist-mills, situated in the county aforesaid, one of the most healthy and pleasant parts of this State, convenient both to Baltimore and Philadelphia markets, and where the greatest plenty of the best wheat is raised yearly.---Those mills are as compleat as any in America, with two pair of burr millstones, and one pair of country ditto, and plenty of water in the dry seasons.

The Subscriber is about erecting two new Fulling Mills, and would give the best encouragement to a good Cloathier, who can come recommended as aforesaid; he may have part of the profit of said mills for his wages.

For Sale, two pair of good MILLSTONES, one of them Colognes the other Brandywines.

‖4 w. ISAAC PERKINS.

STOLEN out of the pasture, from the subscriber, in Brandywine Hundred, near Wilmington, on the night of the 23d of May, 1779, a black gelding HORSE, 11 or 12 years old, has a small star in his forehead, a small white spot on his back, a little white on one of his hind feet, his mane cut off his withers, hath not been docked, near 14½ hands high, had no shoes on when stolen, paces and trots, and was in good order. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have *Forty Dollars*, and if the thief is secured, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have *Twenty Dollars* reward, paid by NATHANIEL CLOUD. ¶

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JUNE, 1779. THE NUMB. 2558.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1779.

FOR THE *PENNSYLVANIA* GAZETTE.

[NUMBER IV.]

WHAT ſhall be the puniſhment of that nation, which has violated every law of *honour*, and outraged every ſentiment of *generoſity* with regard to a *younger people*, who had placed an unbounded confidence in her dominion as the *guardian* of their rights and liberties? Certainly at leaſt the *diſeſteem*, *diſtruſt*, and *diſconnection* of all who know the circumſtances of her conduct.

I am ſo far from wiſhing to ſee the people of *America* united to the people of *Great-Britain*, even by the moſt *ſlender link* in the chain of an alliance, that I am rather willing to excite a ſpirit of indignancy, that ſhall breathe reſentment to the ſecond generation. Why? is not forgiveneſs *evangelical*, and is it not the characteriſtic of the noble mind to forget an injury? I grant it, and am clearly informed from revelation and from reaſon, that it is unlawful for a ſingle moment to indulge the evil paſſions of the breaſt. But—are there not caſes where puniſhment is neceſſary, to reclaim offenders, and deter others from a perpetration of the like injury?

In the *ſocial ſtate*, a violation of the *perfect rights* is cognizable by the *civil law*; but the violation of *imperfect rights* is not cognizable, and therefore there are caſes even in ſociety, where it reſts with individuals to manifeſt a diſapprobation of injurious treatment. Where a man withholds or takes my property, attempts my liberty or life, or wounds my reputation, the law is made and provided in that caſe; but where he has acted an ungrateful part, or has deceived me in profeſſed friendſhip, or has haughtily frowned upon me in humble and diſtreſſed circumſtances, in which caſes he is not amenable to any laws of man, it certainly remains with me to deny him confidence, eſteem or intercourſe, until he ſhall become duly ſenſible of his ignoble conduct. For with regard to thoſe *rights* which cannot be ſecured to us by ſociety, we revert to a *ſtate of nature*, and it remains with every man to diſtribute natural juſtice.

Nations, with relation to each other, are in what is called a *ſtate of nature*, bound by certain laws, the ſanction of which laws is not rewards or puniſhments from any ſuperior and commanding court conſtituted upon earth, but only the general approbation, confidence, eſteem, or general diſapprobation, diſeſteem and diſtruſt of nations. For the ſame reaſons, that in the *ſocial ſtate* there would be a general outcry againſt the unſeaſonable indulgence of a magiſtrate, who at any time ſhould entertain the guilty with impunity, there ought to be amongſt nations a general diſapprobation of the facility of any people to admit the correſpondence and connection of a tyrant: A general combination to exterminate or put to death a wicked nation might not be juſtifiable; but it lies on all who pay the leaſt regard to truth and juſtice to bear a teſtimony againſt the conduct of a *culprit* nation, and deny them that eſteem and confidence which others have deſerved.

In the *ſocial ſtate*, if individuals would more generally deny an approving countenance to thoſe who have been guilty of ingratitude, or have betrayed the ſecret of a friend, or enviouſly detracted from the reputation of another, we ſhould have fewer inſtances of ungrateful, and unfaithful conduct. But men contract their thoughts to private and immediate intereſt, and it is no matter what a man has done, if he now has it in his power to ſerve them: In this caſe they will pay him court, and receive him, if not to a ſincere, at leaſt to an apparent friendſhip.

If, amongſt nations, who are with relation to each other in a ſtate of nature, men more generally would ſcorn the intercourſe of tyrant powers, we ſhould have fewer inſtances of unjuſt encroachment, perfidy and fraud: But little politicians at the head of empires, whoſe ſouls were never touched with the love of virtue, regard the preſent moment, and their own particular intereſt, and are ready to ally themſelves with *Satan*, if he ſhall appear to be a great power, and if not with *Satan*, at leaſt with thoſe who have done what *Satan* never had it in his power to do, that is, to ſhew his *hand* and *ſpirit* reeking with the blood of men, women, children.

It is true, that there is oftentimes a generous indignation amongſt ſurrounding ſtates againſt the nation which has waged an unjuſt war, and the apprehenſion of this general indignation forms a happy check on the rapacity of tyrants: For hence the cuſtom of the *declaration* of the cauſes of war. Thoſe who entertain the moſt unjuſt deſigns are willing to poſſeſs ſome character of honeſty amongſt their neighbours, and for this reaſon do generally draw up and publiſh to the world ſome ſpecious *claim*, or ſome pretended circumſtance of *injury*, which hath made it neceſſary to appeal to arms. It would be well for mankind if this claim or pretended circumſtance of injury was more generally examined, and a more certain indignation did take place againſt the power, whoſe *declaration* had appeared to be the *ſmooth apology* of *avarice* or *ambition*.

It is greatly to the honour of the *French* nation, that in our controverſy with the *Tyrant* they have examined our cauſe, and finding it to be the cauſe of truth and mankind, have determined to countenance and ſhew it favour. I wiſh I could inſpire the nations of the world with a like love of juſtice.

It will be an encouragement to *Britain*, and to every other nation who ſhall act wickedly, if, after all hoſtilities committed on the ſoil of *North-America*, ſhe ſhall be honoured with the countenance of nations, and find an *eaſy pardon* from the people whom ſhe has ravaged, wounded and inſulted. I am therefore willing to impreſs upon the public mind a proper ſenſe of injury ſuſtained, and villainy intended, that by giving way to juſt and durable reſentment, they may awe the coward ſoul of tyranny, and ſtrike it down from every future hoſtile purpoſe of ambition.

You have heard, my countrymen, the haughty and contemptuous language of the nation of Great-Britain: You have ſeen her inroad on your territories, waſting every honour and luxuriance of the ſoil, deſtroying towns and villages, and ſacred edifices, proceeding in a track of blood, and bayoneting the aged and the young, the ſick wounded, and the dead themſelves; calling out for farther opportunity of havock, and wiſhing anxiouſly and irreligiouſly to ſlay, burn and exterminate: You have felt the griefs of widows, ſiſters, parents, who have loſt their huſbands, brothers, ſons, in this unnatural conteſt: Hearing, ſeeing and experiencing, you have been witneſſes of the unjuſt, ungenerous claim, the pride and inſolence, the cruel and determined war of Britain: Theſe are the injuries which have juſtified you in reſiſtance, which ſting up accuſations in the breaſt of the American, and urge you to reſentment.

Theſe are the injuries which will demand it of you, that even after you have ceaſed to purſue with arms the nation of the tyrant, you hold them at a diſtance, and give them to perceive that magnanimity offended knows why it will admit to favour. The weak and varying mind may be eaſily prevailed upon, but the ſteady reaſon and reflection of the virtuous ſoul ſhall, but from proper motives, be adduced to reconciliation. The voice of *natural juſtice* demands it of the people of America, that, at leaſt for *half an age*, they ſcorn the intercourſe and intimacy of the tyrant.

The *manes* of the heroes who have fallen in the cauſe demands it of you, that you give n t up yourſelves to the *embraces* of a people, and that you take not them to your *embraces*, who have been the cauſe of *immature* death to many in the bloom of youth, and in the hope of long, uſeful and deſired life.

The paſt age demands it of you, that you diſcountenance injuſtice in the earth; that a nation, like an individual, may fear ſomething from the forfeiture of a *politically honeſt* character, and be diſpoſed to act a juſt part. The paſt age has been a witneſs of many inſtances of national malignity, unjuſt pretenſions, and cruel ſpoil of arms. She has groaned under it, and would be happy that her hiſtory had never told the circumſtances.

Your own age demands it of you, that in your ſteady diſapprobation, diſeſteem and diſtruſt of a nation, who is greatly *criminal*, you ſhew ſuch regard for juſtice, that if ſhe ſhould propoſe to *bribe* and *flatter*, and to promiſe half her empire, as a murderer would promiſe half his riches, yet that ſhould not prevent the execution of the vengeance which ſhe has deſerved.

The coming age demands it of you, that you ſend not down to her the ſtory of a people, who having gallantly repulſed the foe, yet, by an unſeaſonable and unjuſt facility of diſpoſition to admit to favour, have encouraged her to like exceſſes. It is not neceſſary that you ſay *God damn Great-Britain*, nor that you entertain the thoughts of malice, hatred and revenge, within your breaſts, but that, like men who act from *reaſon* not from *paſſion*, even when the enemy, baffled and confounded, ſhall have ceaſed hoſtilities, you hold them from you, and, like heaven's juſtice in the ways of providence, by ſteady and determined firmneſs you give the world to underſtand that there ought to be a different retribution to a people, who have exhibited a character of rectitude and generoſity, and to thoſe who have diſcovered in a *national capacity*, injuſtice, fraud, and every wicked *principle* and *ſhape* of action.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

I SHALL now preſent the public with the following extract, taken from a Maryland Paper, with ſome animadverſions thereon.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Virginia to his Friend in this city, dated May 19, 1779.

"I this moment received your's of the 14th, and am "much concerned that we are not likely to ſee you here "this ſummer, tho' I will not give up the hope. Would "to God my conjectures of the deſigns of the enemy "had proved wrong: It hurts me to think we ſhall en"dure this campaign, eſpecially as I am convinced it "might have been avoided, if we had acted wiſely and "honeſtly the laſt fall and winter. I do from my ſoul "believe we ſhould have had peace this ſpring, had it not "been for *the—execrable faction.*"

The public may be aſſured, that the writer of this letter is a Gentleman of character, and one who was both laſt fall and winter a Member of the Honourable Congreſs. If the preſent diſtreſſes and ravages of war, and the expence of our blood and treaſure, is owing to the diſhoneſt and unwiſe practices and conduct of any man, or ſett of men, they ought to be expoſed to the public, and the meaſures they have ſo fatally purſued to be reprobated and condemned. This writer appears fully convinced that not only this campaign might have been avoided, had we acted honeſtly and wiſely laſt Fall and Winter, but that we ſhould have had peace this Spring, had it not been for the *execrable faction*. Whatever faction has prevented peace, is execrable almoſt beyond the powers of language to expreſs; and I am extremely ſorry that this gentleman has not told us in plain words what faction it is, which has prevented a peace from taking place this Spring.—Is it a Tory faction, a Britiſh, or American faction?—We certainly know it cannot be a French faction; ſince his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has from the firſt been averſe to a war with Great-Britain, and as early as the beginning of February laſt, by his Miniſter, acquainted Congreſs with his deſire for peace, and urged them to come to ſuch reſolutions, as might be the baſis for opening a treaty, and the putting an end to the ravages of war.

It is reported that Congreſs are ſtill debating what the terms ſhall be, and that ſome men ſtrenuouſly inſiſt on ſuch, as others fear will not be agreed to, and as they apprehend may prevent any treaty at all; and ſuch as our Ally, by his treaties with us, is by no means bound to ſupport us in demanding.—That theſe latter are very apprehenſive of the conſequences of inſiſting on articles, which may in the very firſt ſtage of a negociation bar all future progreſs in the treaty, and poſſibly not only diſguſt our Ally, but prevent other powers from offering to mediate, or to interfere at all in the diſpute. This is as important a ſubject as has ever fell under the conſideration of Congreſs; and it is evident they conſider it as ſuch, having already ſpent more than four months without deciding on it, though repeatedly urged by the Miniſter of France to come to their final reſolution.

No one, who is in the leaſt acquainted with the ſtate of public affairs, and the intereſt and views of the contending powers, will ever attribute our not having peace, or at leaſt a negociation opened for it, to a French intereſt or faction. This diſpute in Congreſs has divided (as the diſcuſſion of every important queſtion naturally muſt) the Houſe into two parties. Can it be ſuppoſed that either of theſe are deſigned by the phraſe *execrable faction*? If ſo, it is high time that not only the Journals of Congreſs, and the ayes and noes ſhould be publiſhed, but that the doors of the Houſe ſhould be thrown open, and their conſtituents have an opportunity of judging for themſelves, who are the men who oppoſe themſelves to the peace and happineſs of theſe States.—I am very ſenſible of the impropriety and the danger, as well as of the abſurdity, of debating in public on the terms to be propoſed in a treaty, on what is and what is not ultimately to be inſiſted on, or in what manner propoſals are firſt to be made, and how they may afterwards be explained or altered. But when this bleeding country is told, that an *execrable faction* prevents peace, it is but natural to enquire where this faction is, who compoſe it, and what are their views. Congreſs alone are inveſted with the powers of war and peace; this faction muſt therefore be in that Body, or be ſo powerful at leaſt without doors, as to influence a majority of the votes within. From what this gentleman has poſitively aſſerted, and from general report, it cannot be doubted that overtures or propoſals of peace have been made from ſome quarter or other; whether they originated from France or Great-Britain, or in Congreſs itſelf, is immaterial: Every one will agree that peace is an object moſt devoutly to be wiſhed for, if to be had on ſafe and honorable, as well as juſt and equal terms. What then can be the views of thoſe who oppoſe it? I preſume no one, whether in Congreſs, or out, whether in the French, American, or Britiſh intereſt, is againſt a peace, tho' they may differ widely in their opinions, as to the terms on which it ought to be made. France, having no other intereſt or object in this war than the ſecuring our independence and ſovereignty, and the ſeparating us for ever from Great-Britain, by which her commerce would be enlarged, and that of her rival leſſened, and her increaſing Maritime Power checked,—it is evident, that terms which will ſecure this muſt be agreeable to France.——Had Great-Britain, when firſt made acquainted with the treaties between theſe United States and France, agreed to a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, and offered to treat with us as Sovereign, Independent States, on terms ſimilar to thoſe in the treaties with France, what would have been the conſequence? Muſt it not have produced an immediate peace? France wiſhed to avoid a war, and had no demands on Great-Britain on her own account, but what might have been adjuſted without recourſe to arms. On our part, we did not take up arms with the view of conqueſt and acquiſition, either of new territories or rights. Our petitions, before hoſtilities were commenced, were "*for Peace, Liberty and Safety, not for any new right in our favour.*" If Great-Britain has actually made, or is willing to liſten to overtures of peace; if our Ally is ſolicitous to put an end to hoſtilities, and to ſtop the further effuſion of human blood; if other powers, convinced of the juſtice of our cauſe, are willing and diſpoſed to offer their mediation; is it poſſible there can be a party, a faction, in theſe ſtates, and in their councils, who oppoſe themſelves to peace, and wiſh to prolong the horrors and calamities of war?—If ſuch a faction does exiſt, what are their motives and views? Do they wiſh to make acquiſitions to theſe ſtates by conqueſt; or do they imagine that in treaty we are in a ſituation to dictate the terms? Congreſs, in their declaration of independence, *in the name of the United States of America, ſolemnly publiſh and declare that theſe United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States, and that as Free and Independent States they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, eſtabliſh commerce, and*

to do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, convinced of the juſtice of this declaration, formed an alliance with theſe States, by which he engaged to guarantee to them their ſovereignty and independence, as well as the territories to them belonging, and certain others, if in the courſe of the war they ſhould acquire them.—The words of the treaty on this ſubject are as follows:

"ARTICLE 2d. The eſſential and direct end of the "preſent defenſive alliance is, to maintain effectually the "liberty, ſovereignty and independence, abſolute and "unlimited, of the ſaid United States, as well in matters "of government as of commerce."

"ARTICLE 11th. The two parties guarantee mutual-"ly, from the preſent time and forever, againſt all other "powers, to wit, The United States to His Moſt Chri-"ſtian Majeſty, the preſent poſſeſſions of the Crown of "France in America, as well as thoſe which it may ac-"quire by the future treaty of peace; and His Moſt Chriſ-"tian Majeſty guarantees on his part to the United States, "their liberty, ſovereignty and independence, abſolute "and unlimited, as well in matters of government as "commerce; and alſo their poſſeſſions, and the additions "or conqueſts that their Confederation may obtain dur-"ing the war, from any of the dominions now or here-"tofore poſſeſſed by Great-Britain, in North-America; "conformable to the fifth and ſixth articles above writ-"ten, the whole as their poſſeſſion ſhall be fixed and "aſſured to the ſaid States, at the moment of the ceſſa-"tion of their preſent war with England."

It is not my intention to make any obſervations on this, or any other parts of the treaties: They are evidently expreſſed in clear, unequivocal terms, and appear to have been dictated by plain, ſincere and ſound policy. There can be no doubt as to what the contracting parties, by thoſe treaties, guarantied to each other; but it is reported, that the debates and delays in Congreſs, on the terms of the treaty propoſed to be opened, have ariſen from the deſire and wiſhes of ſome men to include in it certain objects and rights, which were not in our poſſeſſion, either at the time of the declaration of independence, or of the concluding the treaties of Paris: In a word, that a right of fiſhing on the Banks of Newfoundland ſhall be acknowledged and guarantied to theſe States, and that ſuch an article ſhall be made a *ſine qua non* of the treaty.

This fiſhery is undoubtedly an object of great conſequence to the United States, to two or three of them more eſpecially. But as theſe Banks are not contiguous to the ſhores of any of theſe States; as it is a queſtion, whether the ſubjects of theſe States had any other right to that fiſhery, but what they derived from their being ſubjects of Great-Britain; and as it cannot be pretended they were in the poſſeſſion and enjoyment of ſuch right, either at the time of the decleration of independence, or of ſigning the treaties of Paris, nor that it was ever included in any one of the charters of the United States; it cannot be ſurpriſing that many, who judge a peace to be of the utmoſt importance to the intereſt and happineſs of theſe States, ſhould be afraid of the conſequences which may follow from making this *an ultimatum* in a negociation; nor that, as France by treaty is not bound to guarantee any thing out of the dominions of theſe States to them, unleſs acquired by their arms, and in their poſſeſſion at the time of pacification, can it be ſtrange that ſome men ſhould be aprehenſive whether France will ſupport this claim, and whether inſiſting on it may not tend to prevent the interpoſition and mediation of other powers? It is very natural that Congreſs ſhould be divided on ſo important a queſtion; for though all of them are intereſted in obtaining this point, yet ſome of them are very remotely ſo, compared with others. It is very unhappy that this queſtion has been touched on or agitated at all at this time; and though the delay in reſolving finally upon it has been a principal cauſe of the continuance of the war, of this campaign at leaſt,—yet I cannot conſider, either thoſe who are for inſiſting on this as *an ultimatum*, or thoſe who are againſt ſaying any thing about it at preſent, to merit the harſh epithet of execrable faction. The policy of Britain, ever ſince the declaration of the Spaniſh Ambaſſador to that Court, that his Maſter could not remain an idle ſpectator, but muſt offer his mediation, has been to poſtpone and put off this mediation as far as poſſible, and at all events until the end of this campaign, which they, in the mean time, reſolved to puſh with vigour, hoping to be able at the cloſe to treat on better terms than at the opening of it. There is undoubtedly a Britiſh faction in theſe States, and many among us who are at heart in the Britiſh intereſt, and wiſh ſucceſs to our enemies. Theſe perſons and their faction may be juſtly ſtiled execrable; and the more ſo, as they frequently conceal and maſk themſelves, under the appearance of patriotiſm, and zeal for the public intereſt and honour. There are alſo not a few, who, though they will on no occaſion give up the independence of theſe States,—yet in their hearts prefer a connection and alliance with England to any other, and will not be diſpleaſed to ſee the war continued, until ſuch an event can by ſome means or other be brought about. Though it cannot be ſuppoſed there are many of theſe characters in Congreſs (if indeed there are any) yet it cannot be doubted that there are but too great a number out of doors, who exert themſelves inceſſantly on this occaſion, by throwing embarraſſments in the way of Congreſs, and who at the ſame time, with a well affected zeal for the peace, liberty and happineſs of theſe States, purſue meaſures pregnant with anarchy, confuſion, and evils as dreadful as the ravages of the moſt barbarous war itſelf can poſſibly be. The delaying the reſolutions, as to the terms on which we are willing to treat, has already produced the moſt miſchievous, if not fatal effects; among which we may number;—the rapid depreciation of our paper money, the fall of which, ſince the good people of theſe States found themſelves deceived, as to the good news ſaid to have been received the beginning of February laſt, has been aſtoniſhingly great,—and the expences, as well as calamities and diſtreſſes of this campaign; the events of which are at beſt doubtful. If the inſiſting on conditions and terms, which neither the declaration of independency, nor the treaties of Paris, authorized us to challenge as our rights, has cauſed the late, otherways unaccountable delays, and prevented a peace, or at leaſt a negociation being opened for one, thoſe who have challenged and inſiſted on thoſe claims are juſtly reſponſible for all the conſequences.

Governor Johnſtone, in the Houſe of Commons, freely declared he had made uſe (whilſt in America) of other means to effect the purpoſes of his commiſſion, than ſimply thoſe of reaſon and argument. Have we not good right, from preſent appearances, to believe that in this inſtance he declared the truth? But to whom is it to be ſuppoſed he applied theſe means? To profeſſed tories, and Britiſh partizans, to keep them ſteady to the cauſe? To your moderate men, to induce them to perſevere in their hypocritical neutrality? No. He knew his buſineſs better; the firſt wanted no bribing, and the latter would but illy repay the purchaſe.

"Your cold hypocriſy's a ſtale device,
"A worn-out trick; would'ſt thou be thought in earneſt,
"Clothe thy feign'd zeal in rage, in fire, in fury."—

Philadelphia, June 13. AMERICANUS.

BOSTON, June 10.

Since our laſt arrived here a brig in 7 weeks from Cadiz. She confirms the account we have repeatedly received of the formidable armament in Spain. There were upwards of 40 men of war in the bay of Cadiz, compleatly equiped and ready for ſea, very few of which were under 74 guns. The deſtination of this powerful ſquadron was ſtill a ſecret, though the common talk was, that it would ſoon appear before Gibraltar.

By a gentleman directly from Rhode-Iſland, we are informed, that laſt week a large agent ſhip, laden with proviſions, accidentally took fire as ſhe lay in that harbour, and was entirely conſumed, together with her cargo. We alſo learn, that there is no veſſel of force there, except two gallies, and the Renown of 50 guns, which arrived, with a large prize ſhip, the day he came away.

A ſmall armed ſchooner from this port, named the Reſolution, of 4 carriage guns, one pounders, and 6 ſwivels, returned laſt Sunday from a ſhort cruize, in which ſhe has taken 5 prizes.

Sunday arrived in a ſafe port a brigantine, prize to the Boſton, laden with rum, ſugar, &c.

Same day arrived a ſhip which was bound from South-Carolina to France, but on her paſſage was taken by a New-York privateer, and afterwards retaken by the Boſton frigate. Her cargo conſiſts of rice, indigo, &c.

PROVIDENCE, June 10.

Sunday morning laſt, about day-break, a body of the enemy landed at Point-Judith, and collected a number of horned cattle and ſome ſheep, but being attacked by Col. Jackſon's light troops and a few militia, they ſoon retreated to their boats, and left moſt of their booty behind, taking with them 8 of the inhabitants. Several of their wounded were carried on board their boats. We had three men wounded.

Extract of a letter, dated St. Pierre (Martinico) April 28, 1779. *Brought by a French veſſel lately arrived at Salem.*

"This moment we are informed, of the arrival of 12 French ſhips of the line, from Europe, at Fort-Royal. Eight more, which were ſeparated from the fleet, are hourly expected."

It is thought abſolutely neceſſary (ſays a correſpondent) that the PEOPLE in each State, or rather in each county in each State, take into ſerious conſideration the vaſt number of infamous *extortioners, jobbers* and *ſharpers*, linked together through the United States!---And determine, whether the application of *tar* and *feathers* be not more abſolutely neceſſary at this day, than at any time *heretofore!*---The Congreſs and Legiſlative Bodies can do but little, unleſs they be ſupported by the people.

NEW-LONDON, June 10.

Laſt Saturday afternoon as the Ship Oliver Cromwell, owned by the State, and the privateer Hancock, were cruiſing ſome leagues South of Sandy-Hook, they fell in with three Britiſh cruiſing ſhips and a brig; one of the ſhips was a very faſt ſailer, and coming up with the Oliver Cromwell, they engaged for near two hours, in which time the Oliver Cromwell ſhot away the main top-maſt; but the other ſhips coming up ſhe was obliged to ſtrike after making a gallant defence. The Oliver Cromwell mounts 20 guns and had about 130 men. The ſhip which engaged her appeared to be larger, but her force we dont learn.

HARTFORD, June 15.

The following Paragraph is taken from a paper printed at Boſton laſt Thurſday.

The CRISIS!

REMEMBER that the old ſpirit of oppoſition to the ſtamp act, that firſt originated in Boſton, and founded the alarm bell through the Continent, is not yet ſmothered, but ſhall ſoon burſt, with an unabating vengeance, on the heads of monopolizers, as it did on the odious ſtamp Maſters. By HEAVENS IT SHALL NOT DIE. VOX POPULI.

CONNECTICUT, TAKE THE ALARM!

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 14.

Three deſerters from the enemy, who came in on the 6th inſtant, on examination, declared as follows, viz.

That they left the enemy's lines between 12 and 1 o'clock that morning, that Gen. Clinton was then at Verplank's Point, together with Generals Vaughan and Matthews, Lords Rawdon and Cathcart.-----3000 at the Point.---That they are building a battery and redoubt at Stoney-Point, on the other ſide of the river.---That in the ferry-way are two frigates, and about 18 ſmaller veſſels, one 64 gun ſhip oppoſite Tarry-Town. 17th regiment light dragoons, Lord Cathcart's legion, Emerick's corps, Queen's rangers, two regiments of Heſſians, 7th, 17th and 23d B. regiments, are with Sir W. Erſkine, who commands the flying army, at Dobbs-Ferry.----A Lieut. Colonel commands on the other ſide oppoſite King's-Ferry, who, with the other principal officers, lodge on board their veſſels every night.---It is reported among the ſoldiers, that they are to continue at the Point about three weeks---44th and 57th B. regiment, and one Heſſian do. are at King's-Bridge.

The troops which came from Virginia, not being furniſhed with proper cloathing, &c. for the campaign, are permitted to return to New-York for fifteen days---then to come up the river again.

FISH-KILL, *June* 17.

The enemy continue to fortify near King's-Ferry. Upwards of 20 deſerters have left them ſince our laſt.

Laſt week eleven fellows, who had enliſted into the ſervice of the enemy, were apprehended and committed to priſon in New-Jerſey. Two of their leaders eſcaped by ſwimming Newark river.

On Tueſday the 8th inſt. James Fluelling, James Smith (ſon of the noted Claudius Smith) James M'Cormick, and Daniel Keith, were executed at Goſhen, for the robberies and murders they had committed. They appeared to be extremely ſtupid and impenitent. Daniel Keith belonged to Burgoyne's troops, and left them on their way to Virginia: He ſaid that he left his corps by the direction of his officer, with a deſign to go to New-York; and that ſaid officer gave him an order on Lord Radnor for ſeven guineas: He likewiſe ſaid, that the company of robbers with whom he joined, were intended as pilots to conduct their friends to New-York; and that the Britiſh officers at ſaid place approved and countenanced them in diſtreſſing the rebels. The other three ſaid, that they had heard Sir Henry Clinton tell ſeveral of the refugees, that he would countenance and ſupport them in diſtreſſing the rebels without the Britiſh lines.

CHATHAM, June 15.

Twelve grenadiers, lately deſerted from the enemy at King's-ferry, arrived at Morris Town on Sunday laſt, who inform us that deſertions are very frequent, and may be conſtantly expected, as it is reported in the Britiſh army that General Clinton deſigns to attack the fort at Weſt-Point, of the ſtrength of which they have very formidable accounts.

Laſt week ſix daring villains, in Smith's Clove, had the audacity to fire on two of our light-horſe as they were paſſing in the rear of the army, one of which they wounded in the body, and broke the thigh bone of the other: They were immediately purſued by a party from the army, taken, and one hung; the other five were conducted to head quarters, and a court-martial being held on them, they were found guilty, and received ſentence of death; purſuant to which four were hanged, and it being inſinuated to the fifth, that if he would diſcover his accomplices, he would be pardoned, which offer of clemency he eagerly embraced, and conducted a party of our people to a cave in the mountain, the depoſitory of all their plunder, where lay concealed five more, whom they ſecured. Various articles of plunder were found in their den.

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 18.

Captain Earle, in the ſchooner Baltimore Hero, of 12 guns, bound to St. Euſtatia, going down our bay laſt Saturday, in company with the brig lively, Capt. Belt, the brig Lady Waſhington, Capt. Greenway, and four pilot boats, off Rappahanock, fell in with two of the enemy's privateers of 12 guns, who had with them two prizes.—Captains Earle and Belt, after an obſtinate engagement of two hours and an half, had every proſpect of taking them, had not two more brigs and ſchooners of the enemy bore down, which obliged them to make the beſt of their way, retaking one of the prizes, which they ſent into Rappahanock. Capt. Earle had only three men ſlightly wounded, but is much damaged in his ſails, rigging and hull. Capt. Belt had two men mortally wounded, and is alſo much ſhattered. They were chaced up as high as Point-no-Point.—As they are now refitting and will be ready to ſail in a day or two, in company with ſeveral other veſſels of force, it is not doubted, ſhould they come acroſs them again, they will give them a very warm reception.

BALTIMORE, *June* 15.

A Gentleman juſt from Holland, by way of 'Statia, hath favoured us with the following ſpirited Speech of Lord GEORGE GORDON, *in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons.*

Mr. SPEAKER,

I AM ſorry to riſe ſo ſoon after the meeting of Parliament, in oppoſition to the meaſures propoſed by adminiſtration, and I am more eſpecially concerned that it ſhould be a complimentary addreſs to our preſent Sovereign, moved by the Hon. Member on the other ſide of the Houſe, one of his Majeſty's Lords of Trade [Hon. Charles Greville] and ſeconded by that very reſpectable Highland Chieftain, the Thane of Cowdor [Mr. Campbell.] But, Sir, many compliments cannot in reaſon be expected from the friends of liberty on this ſide of the Houſe, to that King under whoſe government the Court of Great-Britain has been rendered contemptible in the eyes of France, and the friendſhip, commerce, and aſſiſtance of America cut off, perhaps forever, from his ſubjects.

The diſtreſſes of the people at home, and the neglect of their poſſeſſions abroad, are becoming every day more apparent and intolerable, which render it impoſſible for me, as one of their Repreſentatives, either to compliment his Majeſty, or approve of his conduct in ſuch circumſtances. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, to compliment his Majeſty, in his preſent ſituation, would tend much more, in my opinion, to illuſtrate the ſervility of the Houſe of Commons, than to exemplify to the world any bleſſings of his government.

Would his Commons congratulate him on his drawn battle at ſea? Would they congratulate him on his retreat by land? Will they compliment him on the third year of the independence of the United States? Will they thank him for the honours and emoluments he has heaped upon his favourites during the courſe of the ſummer, particularly on the noble Lord with the blue ribband [Right Hon. Lord North] the oſtenſible Miniſter at the diſmemberment of the empire? Will gentlemen rejoice and be glad at this freſh proof his Majeſty has given us in his ſpeech of his gracious intention to carry on the war in America? Will they declare their readineſs to impoſe more taxes on their conſtituents? And will they anſwer to his Majeſty, for the people paying them without a revolt at home.

I mention the poſſibility of a revolt at home, becauſe our conſtituents have borne much already; they have been patient and of long-ſuffering. They have felt a gradual impoſition of taxes, till they have become an intolerable oppreſſion; they have ſeen the revenues of the kingdom laviſhed in penſions to the moſt exceptionable characters. They have ſeen their trade with America cut off; and they have had a ſucceſsful example of their fellow ſubjects revolting from the expenſive government of England, to the protection of a wiſe and virtuous Congreſs.

All theſe heavy calamities, with many more, which it would be tedious to enumerate, have been brought upon this country ſince the acceſſion of the preſent King; which make me of opinion, that it is not juſt now a proper time to applaud his wiſdom, or ſupport his counſellors.

Much has been ſaid of his Majeſty's counſellors—I have oppoſed them in Parliament with great conſtancy and firmneſs, and entertain as bad an opinion of their public capacity as any gentleman on this ſide of the Houſe does. But they are his Majeſty's choſen ſervants, whom he has been collecting from the different parties ever ſince his acceſſion—men, I preſume, after his own heart.

They proceeded in the war with our colonies according to his wiſhes, and America is now nearly loſt to Great-Britain. Their unhappy miſconduct has rendered them contemptible to many of their fellow ſubjects, and they have now little to depend on but his Majeſty's favour and firmneſs. Yet, Sir, I ſee no proſpect of a real change; for I don't believe his Majeſty will be guilty of the ingratitude to abandon (at this Criſis) his obedient ſervants in their diſtreſs; and I do not hear, or know, that the people are about to chuſe a Congreſs, or proclaim a protector.

The times, in my humble opinion, call aloud for a ſtrong remonſtrance to the King, ſetting forth our unparalleled grievances under his Majeſty's government. When the people ſhew an inclination to demand redreſs, I will accompany them with the greateſt pleaſure; but I will not be ſeen complimenting when we ſhould be calling to account.

I am afraid, Sir, I ſpeak too loud, as that may give an

appearance of paſſion to what I aſſure the houſe are my moſt deliberate ſentiments. I will ſay no more at preſent, but hope to ſee you riſe yourſelf, Mr. Speaker, in the greatneſs of your authority, and oppoſe this deſigning, miſchievous addreſs to his Majeſty, which will be doing great honour to your own ſituation, and to the character of the houſe, and to the dignity of the people--whom God preſerve!

A Memorial of the merchants, proprietors of veſſels, and exchange inſurers, of the towns of Amſterdam, Rotterdam, and Dordrecht, lately preſented to their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Provinces, reſpecting the depredations of Britiſh commiſſioned ſhips on the commerce and navigation of their republic, concludes with the following paragraph:

"Finally, your memorialiſts firmly believe, that this State is neither deficient in power, nor that her inhabitants want inclination or courage to maintain the independency of their Republic againſt all unjuſt violence; and they alſo look on it as inſufferable, that a nation which owes the ſecurity and preſervation of her civil and religious liberties to the aſſiſtance and co-operation of this republic, and which otherwiſe is united with her by ties of mutual and poſitive intereſt, ſhould *dare*, againſt the firſt principles of natural equity, againſt all rules of right, adopted by all civilized nations, and againſt the faith of all ſolemn treaties, for the reaſon only of *convenience*; that this very nation, we ſay, ſhould *dare* to cauſe ſo much trouble and prejudice to the commerce and navigation of this republic, and that in ſo notorious a manner, that the total ruin of individuals, and the entire decay of trade, as well as of navigation, muſt be the final reſult of their conduct."

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

Extract of a letter from Peterſburg, in Virginia, to a gentleman in this city, dated June 9.

"I have juſt now been in company with a Mr. Walton, from South-Carolina. He is in ſixteen days from Charles-Town---all well there, and the city out of danger. The enemy is ſurrounded; and it is expected we will in a few days hear of their ſurrender."

Extract of a letter from James River, Virginia, June 10.

"We have ſuch confirmation, though not official accounts, of the repulſe of the enemy in their attack upon Charleſtown, that it cannot be doubted. They loſt near a thouſand men in killed and wounded before the town---and by a Mr. Walton, of Georgia, but laſt from Charles-Town in ſixteen days, we are aſſured that the place is not only ſafe, but that the enemy were hemmed in in ſuch a manner, that a few days would determine their fate, which he expected would be a total ſurrender."

Laſt Friday a ſea-faring man, late mate of a veſſel belonging to the State of Rhode-Iſland, but taken by the enemy, reached this city from Charleſtown in South-Carolina. He left that place on the 12th of May laſt, the day after General Prevoſt's attack. This perſon aſſiſted in the defence, having the charge of a great gun on the lines, and furniſhes further particulars of the happy ſucceſs which has again attended the brave Gen. Moultrie, in reſiſting the invaders of his country. It appears that the Britiſh forces, at the diſtance of eight miles, croſſed the river Aſhley into the neck on which the town ſtands, firſt detaching a large corps down the weſt ſide of the Aſhley to ſeize Fort Johnſton, on St. James's iſland, but this fortreſs had been previouſly diſmantled. The main body puſhed on for Charleſtown, arriving late in the afternoon, and immediately began their attack. But by the fire of the cannon and muſquetry from the lines, and the enfilade diſcharges from the redoubts at each extremity, and divers armed ſhips in the rivers on each ſide of the neck, they were repulſed, and obliged to retreat ſoon after nine in the evening, leaving 653 of their ſoldiery on the ground. It is to be conſidered as very providential, that only two of the garriſon were ſlain during the aſſault; but Major Hugger, a gentleman of moſt reſpectable character, was unfortunately killed by a centinel, through miſtake, ſome hours after the enemy retired. The enemy retreated up the neck, between Aſhley and Cooper rivers, and meaſures were taken, by ſending armed veſſels up the former, to hinder them from re-paſſing that river in order to join the detachment or gain the ſea ſhore; and it was expected the main body muſt ſurrender themſelves priſoners, though perhaps the corps upon St. James's iſland might eſcape in boats.

General Pulaſki, at the head of the Legion, had reached Charleſtown a few days before the enemy, and iſſuing forth immediately, took 180 of their advanced guard, 40 of whom, this informant ſays, being Tories, were hanged, for attempting to riſe during the attack.

Captain Doane, from this port for St. Euſtatia, was taken by a privateer, ſeven days after he ſailed, and his veſſel ſent for New-York. He remained on board the cruizer, which arrived ſome days ſince at Sandy-Hook, but heſitated to go up to New-York, becauſe of an embargo laid there. Capt. Doane prevailed on a fiſherman to land him in New-Jerſey, who informed him, that a veſſel had on Saturday the 12th inſt. arrived from Georgia in eight days, the maſter of which had been thrown into goal for reporting the news of General Prevoſt's repulſe in South-Carolina.

Thurſday laſt came up the ſchooner Nancy, Nathaniel Butterfield, late Maſter, retaken by Capt. Charles Alexander, in the brigantine Active. This veſſel had been permitted to load ſome Indian corn and other food in North-Carolina, for the famiſhed inhabitants of Bermuda, but was ſeized by a cruizer of the enemy, and ſent for New-York.

An open boat called the Skunk, mounting 2 guns, with 17 men belonging to Egg-Harbour, lately ſent in there a veſſel with a valuable cargo, which makes her nineteenth prize ſince ſhe was fitted out.

Philadelphia County, June 19, 1779.

AT a Meeting of a number of the Freemen, inhabitants of the county of Philadelphia, at the houſe of Jacob Neaff, agreeable to advertiſement, to take into conſideration the propriety and neceſſity of proceeding on ſome effectual meaſures for lowering the prices of goods, proviſions and other neceſſary articles of life, and thereby to raiſe and eſtabliſh the credit of the currency, are unanimouſly of opinion,

That the moſt expeditious and adviſeable method to accompliſh the aforeſaid juſt and good purpoſes, will be to chuſe proper Committees. Therefore,

Reſolved, Firſt, That it be recommended to the Freemen of each townſhip within this county to meet on the third day of July next, at ſome convenient place in their townſhip, to be appointed and notified by the Conſtable, then and there to chuſe three or more perſons for Townſhip Committeemen.

Secondly, That the Townſhip Committees ſo choſen do afterwards meet at the houſe of Jacob Neaff, on Saturday the ninth day of July, at twelve o'clock, then and there to conſult and conclude upon ſuch other meaſures as may be thought moſt adviſeable, and to chuſe two perſons out of each battalion-diſtrict, to be the Committee for the county. Each diſtrict to chuſe their own members.

JOHN BULL, Chairman.

AT a meeting of a large number of reſpectable inhabitants of the county of Cheſter, at the houſe of Mr. Elijah Weed, in Downing's-Town, on Monday, the 14th of June, 1779. Mr. SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM in the chair:

Ordered, That the Chairman be directed to give notice, by advertiſement in ſome one of the public papers, to the inhabitants of this county, That a general meeting is propoſed at the houſe of Mr. Weed aforeſaid, on Saturday, the 26th of this inſtant; it is therefore requeſted that as many of the well affected inhabitants of the ſeveral townſhips in this county as conveniently can, will give their attendance at the time and place abovementioned, as matters of importance are to be laid before them.

By Order of the Meeting,
SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM, Chairman.

THE Officers of the American Army beg leave to inform their friends and correſpondents, that the poſtage of all letters to and from the Army is doubled; but as their pay is fully adequate to every expence, they therefore requeſt them to ſend all letters by the public poſt, and not, *through any œconomical view*, by a private conveyance.

'Tis a pity that the Honorable Congreſs did not treble the poſtage for Officers letters, as a large annual ſum by this means would be put into the public Treaſury.

*** The ſeveral Printers of News-papers on the Continent are requeſted to inſert the above.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act for calling out of circulation, and for ſinking all bills of credit heretofore emitted in this State, whilſt the ſame was a Colony. Paſſed June 8, 1779.

WHEREAS, from the ſcarcity of ſpecie, and the want of a proper medium of trade, bills of credit have heretofore at divers times been emitted in this ſtate, whilſt the ſame was a colony, ſome of which are yet in circulation: And whereas it appears highly expedient that all ſuch bills of credit ſhould be now called in, the quantity of continental currency rendering them no longer neceſſary:

I. *Be it therefore enacted by the Council and General Aſſembly of this ſtate, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame*, That all bills of credit emitted by law, and likewiſe all thoſe emitted by an ordinance of the late Provincial Congreſs of this ſtate, ſhall be and are hereby required to be brought into the treaſury on or before the firſt day of January next, to be ſunk and deſtroyed in the manner herein after directed.

II. *And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the ſaid bills of credit ſhall paſs current, and continue to be a legal tender, and ſhall be received as ſuch in all payments, under the penalties and forfeitures deſcribed in the ſeveral acts made for that purpoſe, until the firſt day of September next, and no longer, except in the payment of taxes; and all clauſes in any former law declaring the ſame to be a legal tender, from and after the above date, is and are hereby repealed and made void.

III. *And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Collectors in the ſeveral townſhips, precincts and wards of this ſtate, and they are hereby reſpectively authoriſed, required and commanded, to receive the ſaid bills of credit at any time before the fifteenth day of November next, in the payment of any taxes levied or to be levied for the uſe of this ſtate.

IV. *And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Collectors of the ſeveral counties in this ſtate, and they are hereby reſpectively authoriſed, required and commanded to receive the ſaid bills of credit, at any time before the 25th day of November next, in the payment of any taxes levied or to be levied for the uſe of or debts due to the ſtate: But in caſe the ſaid County Collectors, or either of them, ſhould not happen to receive ſuch bills in payments of the ſaid debts or taxes, but on the contrary ſhould receive other meney in lieu thereof, then and in ſuch caſe they, the ſaid County Collectors reſpectively, on application to them made at any time before the ſaid twenty-fifth day of November, are hereby required and commanded to exchange ſuch other money by them ſo received for the bills of credit aforeſaid.

V. *And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Treaſurer of this State, and he is hereby authoriſed, required and commanded to receive the ſaid bills of credit, at any time on or before the firſt day of December next, in diſcharge of debts due to or taxes raiſed in the ſtate; and the ſaid Treaſurer is hereby required and commanded, on application to him made at any time on or before the ſaid firſt day of January next, to exchange for the ſaid bills of credit any monies which may be in his hands belonging to the ſtate: And the ſaid Treaſurer is hereby required to lay all the bills of credit by him received before any two Juſtices and three choſen freeholders of the county of Hunterdon, which the ſaid Treaſurer is to notify to meet at ſome convenient place within ten days after the ſaid firſt day of January next, which Juſtices and freeholders are hereby required to meet agreeably to ſuch notice, and when met to inſpect, cancel and bundle up all the bills laid before them by the ſaid Treaſurer, which he may have received purſuant to this act, and ſhall alſo ſeal ſaid bundles, and give a certificate of the reſpective quantities ſo ſealed, which bundle of bills ſo cancelled, with the aforeſaid certificate, the ſaid Treaſurer ſhall lay before the Legiſlature at their next ſitting thereafter, in order that the ſaid bills may be inſpected, burned and deſtroyed.

VI. *And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That all ſuch bills of credit, which ſhall not be brought into the Treaſury of this State on or before the ſaid firſt day of January next, ſhall be forever after irredeemable.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the act entitled "*an act to ſettle the quotas of the ſeveral counties in this Colony for levying taxes*," "paſſed the ſixth day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty nine, and likewiſe" An ordinance of the late Provincial Congreſs of this State, for ſtriking the ſum of Fifty Thouſand Pounds Five Shillings, in bills of credit, for the purpoſes therein mentioned, and directing the manner of ſinking the ſame," paſſed the twenty-eighth day of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy ſix, ſhall be and they hereby are repealed.

CALEB CAMP, Speaker.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS dropt this day, betwixt the upper Ferry at Trenton and Briſtol, a plain GOLD WATCH, with a pinchbeck chain, and triangle chriſtole ſeal, cypher'd W. T. a bulls head, and a cleopatra.

Any perſon who has found the ſaid Watch, &c. and will deliver it to Mr. Abraham Hunt at Trenton, Mr. M'Elroy at Briſtol, or the Subſcriber in Philadelphia, will receive the above reward.

June 15. ‡ WILLIAM TURNBULL.

TO BE SOLD,

For CONTINENTAL CERTIFICATES, or the Circulating PAPER CURRENCY,

AN INVOICE OF GOODS,

well choſen for the preſent Seaſon, amongſt which are LINENS; plain, ſpotted and flowered Lawns; Cambricks; Handkerchiefs; ſtriped Linens, &c. &c. Enquire of WILLIAM TURNBULL, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia. §

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Wedneſday, the 30th inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Coffee-houſe,

A HANDSOME young NEGROE MAN, named Louis, about eighteen years old, born in Martinico, five feet and ſix inches high, well ſhaped, very healthy, and has had the ſmall-pox. The caſh to be paid on delivering the ſame. ¶

Cæcil County, Maryland, June 16, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing about 250 acres, one-half cleared, twelve acres meadow, moſtly watered, a ſtone houſe, well finiſhed, and other neceſſary improvements, the ſituation is healthy and ſix miles north of the Head of Elk. For terms, apply to JOHN STRAWBRIDGE.

*** Loan Office Certificates will be taken in payment, if it ſuits the purchaſer. ¶

Amenia, May 29, 1779.

ALL perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of Doctor THOMAS YOUNG, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit their accounts to the ſubſcriber, in Amenia precinct, Dutcheſs county, and State of New-York: And all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to ſettle, that there may be a compleat ſettlement as ſoon as poſſible.

DAVID DOTY, Adminiſtrator.

East-Nantmill Townſhip, Cheſter County, June 22, 1779.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN away laſt Sunday night, a Negroe man named *Cudjoe*, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old, very black ſmooth face, and ſpeaks good Engliſh; had on a pair of ſtriped linen trowſers, a white ſhirt, a reddiſh brown cloth coatee, and a ſmall caſtor hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

¶ BRANSON VANLEER.

Strayed or ſtolen, about two weeks ago, *A dark Bay Horſe Colt*, with a black mane and tail, two years old. Whoever ſecures ſaid colt, ſhall have *One Dollar* for every mile's diſtance from Reading Furnace.

Two Hundred Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, two NEGROE MEN, viz DICK, a likely fellow, about 24 years old, low and well ſet, has three remarkable ſcars on each ſide of his face, being his country mark, and ſpeaks very little Engliſh; had on, and took with him, two country linen ſhirts, a ſuperfine red broad cloth double breaſted jacket, blue coat, country linen trowſers, and ſundry other clothes, alſo a large old bed rug. TOM, about 30 years of age, a likely fellow, and taller than Dick, has loſt his two upper fore teeth, and has a number of flouriſhes or artificial cuts on one of his arms, being his country mark; had on a blue jacket, brown ſurtout coat, blue ſtockings, and old ſhoes. They are old offenders, and know the country well, and did belong to Dr. William Mills, of North-Carolina, from whom they ran away about three years ago, and were taken up in Pennſylvania, and committed to Lancaſter goal, and on their return were purchaſed of an agent appointed by Dr. Mills to ſell them. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid Negroes, ſo that we get them again, ſhall receive *One Hundred Pounds*, or *Fifty Pounds* for either of them, and if delivered at Alexandria the above reward, or *One Hundred Pounds* for either of them.

MICHAEL GRETTER,
¶ ROBERT GAMBLE.

Roads-Town, Cumberland county, June 18, 1779.

To be ſold by way of public vendue, on Tueſday, the 20th day of July next, 2 o'clock afternoon, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Nicholas Keen, innkeeper, in the town of Salem, New-Jerſey;

THE following very valuable horſes, mares and geldings, viz. the noted horſe *Frederick*, full blood, not inferior to any horſe in this State. Alſo the noted young *Figure*, 5 years old this ſpring, in the very beſt order, and remarkably ſwift. The well known grey mare, 8 years old this ſpring, called the Iriſh mare, a half blood, likewiſe very ſwift. One other mare of Bullyrock breed, very handſome, 6 years old. A very fine gelding, 6 years old, a blood bay, near full blooded. One other valuable gelding, three years old, half blooded; together with mares and colts, draught horſes, &c. three months credit may be had, giving good ſecurity, if required, by the public's very humble ſervant.

SETH BOWEN.

Head-Quarters, Eaſton, June 16, 1779.

DESERTED from the ſecond Jerſey regiment, lying at Eaſton, *Thomas Daniels*, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſhort brown hair, fair complexion, blue eyes, 26 years of age. *Benjamin Garriſon*, 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion and hair, grey eyes, 24 years of age. *David Ireland*, 5 feet 10 inches high, long light hair, fair complexion, grey eyes, 21 years of age. *John Wain*, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion and hair, grey eyes, 24 years of age. *John Taylor*, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion and hair, grey eyes, 25 years of age. *John Lippencut*, 6 feet high, fair complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, 25 years of age. *Jonathan Bourton*, 5 feet 5 inches high, ſhort black hair, dark complexion, 23 years of age. *Thomas Youngs*, 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion and hair, grey eyes, 20 years of age. *James Fletcher*, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, ſhort brown hair, grey eyes, 25 years of age. *Levi Springer*, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, dark brown hair, grey eyes, 20 years of age. It is ſuppoſed they are gone to Egg-Harbour, as they belonged to that place. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS for each, and *One Shilling per* mile each, if delivered to the regiment, or to the Town-Major in Philadelphia. ISRAEL SHREVE, Col. 2d. Jerſey Reg.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Whiteland, Cheſter county, tenth of April 1778, a BAY MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, about 14 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, paces, lame in her hip. Whoever owns ſaid mare, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, ESTHER BOWEN. ¶

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Nottingham townſhip, Cæcil county, near the Brick Meeting-houſe, a ſervant lad, country born, named William Driſdall, about 18 years of age, of a darkiſh complexion, about five feet high; had on, when he went away, a ſtriped lincey jacket, with ſleeves, a flax and tow ſhirt, tow trowſers, an old hat, no ſhoes. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

May 11, 1779. JAMES GALLT. ¶

DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOK,
By the Groce, Hundred, Dozen, Single Book, or in Sheets, TO BE SOLD, by
HALL AND SELLERS.

FOUND, some time ago, in Third-street, between Market and Arch-streets, A SILK PURSE, with a small sum of hard money in it. The owner, by applying to the Printers, may have it again.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STILL *absents himself* from the subscriber, of Wilmington, in the Delaware state, an apprentice lad, named SAMUEL CUMINGS, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, wore his own brown hair, is of a ruddy complexion, has an agreeable countenance, and when he laughs dimples appear in his cheeks: As he has been away a considerable time, his cloathing is unknown. It is said he has been lately seen in Baltimore-town, Maryland, though a report has been industriously spread of his having gone to sea. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and delivers him to the subscriber, in Wilmington, or secures him in New-castle goal, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward----when the fallacious reasons given by said *Cumings*, in the Pennsylvania Packet, for his transgression, will, by incontestable evidence, be made to appear manifest falsehoods, without inserting assertions here which would prove nothing, and when other matters will be settled before that "authority," which application should have been made to if such grievances as mentioned had been genuine.

June 7, 1779. JAMES ADAMS.

N. B. It is hoped all printers on the continent will discourage the conduct of said *Cumings*, should he offer his service, by refusing to give him entertainment:---And all masters of vessels, and others, are desired not to harbour or conceal him at their peril.

*** A neat edition of Dilworth's Spelling-Book is lately finished by the said ADAMS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of CHARLES PHILPOT HUGHES, late of Mount-holly, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and those who have any just demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, that they may be settled and paid by

MARY MAGDALENE HUGHES, Administratrix.

West-Nantmill, June 7, 1779.

WHEREAS some malicious people have falsely propagated, that I offered Col. Jenkins and Mr. James M'Connaughy *Fifty Pounds per Ton* for Bar Iron, *more than they asked me*, and have had but little remorse in falsely propagating any thing they thought would be injurious to my character; I have reason to suspect the same persons for the whole; I think it my duty to defend my character, equally the same as my life or property, when assaulted: I now call upon those persons to prove their assertions, or take the shame to themselves, and ever after be silent with their sedition.

¶ MORDECAI PEIRSOL.

STRAYED or STOLEN (but supposed to be stolen) from the plantation of the subscriber, near Haddonfield, in Gloucester county, about ten days since, a BAY MARE, heavy with foal, six years old, about 14 or 14 and an half hands high, trots and paces, but most inclinable to pace, moves clumsily, shuffles or racks in her trot, has a dull, sleepy look, and is mare faced. Any person securing said mare, so that the subscriber may have her again, shall receive SIXTY DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

Sixth-Month 9, 1779. ‖ SAMUEL CLEMENT.

STOLEN, on the 6th of this instant June, from the subscriber, living in Pennsborough township, Chester county, near Chad's ford, on Brandywine, a bright bay HORSE, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, mostly trots, but can pace a slow travel, had some white locks in his tail, and a little on his fore foot, occasioned by the hopples, his mane hanging the off side, with a low carriage, and trimmed under the collar, his off shoulder is a little galled. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, so that the owner may have him again, with the thief when brought to justice, shall be entitled to receive *One Hundred Dollars*, or *Fifty* for the horse alone, from

‖ 4*W*. JACOB BROWN.

Londonderry township, Chester county, June 6, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

LAST night was stole away from me,
A likely bright BAY MARE was she;
Just four years old this month or nigh,
About fourteen and half hands high;
She's quarter blooded and doth trot,
And paceth none I'm sure of that;
In middling order; a small star,
In her forehead, there doth appear;
Her tail was dock'd a month ago,
It's scarcely well, you'll find it so;
Above her eyes, if you come near,
She's very hollow, that is clear;
Her mane is trimmed pretty short,
She's lengthy made, and trotteth smart;
Has old fore shoes on, this I know,
Which were remov'd three weeks ago.
The above reward, it will be sure,
To any person that secures
Said thief and mare, that I may see
My mare again restor'd to me;
Or Fifty Dollars for the mare,
If the thief should happen to get clear;
All travelling charges, if brought home,
Upon the nail I will pay down.

DAVID IRWIN.

WHEREAS *Sarah*, the wife of *Nicholas Smith*, of *Northampton* township, *Burlington* county, eloped on the 27th of *May* last, with one *Samuel Roberts*, of said place, and were seen near *Spicer*'s bridge, about a mile from *Cooper*'s ferry; she has taken a quantity of money, and other valuable effects not her property; her former name was *Sarah Gabb*. These are to forewarn all persons from trusting her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting. And all persons are forbid to harbour or conceal her at their peril.

¶ NICHOLAS SMITH.

WAS LOST, June 12th, between Frankford and the nine mile stone, on the great road, a black sattin Cloak, lined with taffety, with a lace round the edge. Whoever hath found the same, and will leave it at Mr. *Lewi Budd*'s, in the Northern Liberties, with the printers of this paper, at Mr. *William Vanhorn*'s, in Buck's county, or at any other place, and give notice thereof to the owner, shall receive *Forty Dollars* reward, paid by GEORGE KEMBLE, living in New-Jersey, near the new mills, Burlington county. ¶

Oxford Township, Philadelphia County, May 25, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a BAY HORSE, about 14½ hands high, shod all round, 8 or 9 years old. The owner proving property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

¶ JAMES STREET.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, the 8th of this inst. June, a large sorrel HORSE, with a large star in his forehead, is shod all round, and supposed to be ten years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ‖ 2*W*. ADAM RHOADS.

WAS STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Rockhill township, in the county of Bucks, in the night of the fourth instant, a BAY HORSE, 3 years old, about 14 hands 3 inches high, paces and trots, and has a little lump on the near side under his belly, and has been worked. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, and secures them, so that I may have the horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive FIFTY DOLLARS reward, or THIRTY DOLLARS for the horse only, and reasonable charges.

June 7, 1779. ‖ JACOB HENDRICKS.

INDIANA PROPRIETORS

ARE to meet, agreeable to adjournment, at the house of Mr. FRANCIS LEE, at the sign of the Indian Queen, on Tuesday, the 5th of July, at five o'clock in the afternoon, on affairs of consequence, on which day the concerned are requested to attend, or their attornies for them. By order,

May 29, 1779. ‖ 4*W*. D. FRANKS, President

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of MARGARET SETTLETON, late of the Manor of Moreland, deceased, are desired to make Payment; and all those Persons who have any Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, properly attested, that they may be paid, by ANDREW DUNBAR, and JOHN MAN, jun. Executors. §

Greenwich, May 21, 1779.

WHEREAS sundry wearing apparel, in a portmanteau, was found in Roxbury township, Morris county, New-Jersey, in April last, supposed to be stolen and concealed in the woods by a certain John Harris, a deserter from the first Jersey regiment, containing the following articles, viz. a scarlet coat, with silver buttons marked No. 7; one buff and two half silk streaked jackets; one pair of linen breeches and two pair of silk stockings. Whoever has lost the above described apparel, on proving his property and paying charges within three months from the above date, may have them again, by applying to the subscriber in Greenwich, Sussex county and State aforesaid, otherwise they will be sold at public vendue, to defray the charges.

§ 6 W. MATTHIAS SHIPMAN.

FOR SALE, either by the Groce or Dozen, at BATCHELOR's Store Cellar, under Mr. JOHN REYNELL's, the Corner of Front and Walnut-streets,

EXCELLENT bottled CYDER, much preferable to any low WINES, which he will engage to keep in any Climate; fine bottled BEER, good VINEGAR, &c. &c.

N. B. Merchants and Captains of Vessels may be supplied with any Quantity on the shortest Notice. ¶

TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS GOUCHER,

Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the sign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-street, next door to the sign of the Black Horse, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia,

GRASS and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES, warranted or unwarranted good, by wholesale and retail; also English STEEL by the faggot, excellent good. ‖ 8 w.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1779.

ALL Persons having any Demands on GEORGE WELLS, Shipwright, late of this City, but now of *Baltimore-Town*, in *Maryland*, are desired to leave their Accounts with Mr. JOHN BROWN for Settlement, as I intend being here on or about the first Day of *July* next, to settle and pay all just Demands whatever against me GEORGE WELLS. ‖ 6 w.

TO COVER, the ensuing Season,
At the Subscribers, at *Maidenhead*, in *Hunterdon* county, the
BEAUTIFUL and HIGH BRED HORSE
ARABIAN,

RISING nine years old, at Twenty Pounds the season, for ready cash only. ARABIAN is full blooded, 15 hands 2 inches high, very active, and is a remarkable fine bay; his colts are in general very fine, a few of them may be seen at his stand. *Arabian* was got by that famous stallion *Wildair*, his dam by *Babraham*, his grandam by *Old Sterling*, his great grandam by *Merry Andrew*, out of *Laughing Polly*. She won the King's Hundred Guineas at *Hambleton*, and was got by *Childers*, her dam by *Chancellor*, and own sister to *Thunderbolt*; her grandam by *Luggs*, and her great grandam by *Davill's Old Woodcock*.

Wildair was got by *Old Cade*, the best stallion that ever was got by the famous *Godolphin Arabian*, out of a daughter of *Steady*, a very fleet son of the Duke of *Devonshire*'s *Flying Childers*. This horse, the sire of *Arabian*, was a few years past purchased of *James Delancey*, Esq; at a very high price, and shipped back to *England* at the particular desire of the greatest breeder in that country, and covered at Forty Guineas the season, his blood being in the highest degree of reputation among the nobility and sportsmen.

Good pasture will be provided for mares that are brought any distance. ¶ 5 w. MERCER and SCHENK.

To be sold by R. AITKEN, *Bookseller, opposite the Coffee-house, Front-street*,

THE TRUST, POWER AND DUTY OF THE JURIES OF ENGLAND. Explained according to the Fundamentals of the English Government. BY LORD SOMMERS.

To be Sold by
JOHN M'CALLA, junior,
At the corner of Spruce and Second-streets,

A Neat assortment of Glass Ware, among which are plain and flowered quart, pint and half pint tumblers, quart and pint decanters, wine and beer glasses. Also Spirits, West-India rum, Loaf and Muscovado Sugars, Bohea Tea, Chocolate, &c. &c. &c. ¶

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from John M'Calla, senior, the day before the British army came into this city, a Negroe man, named Peter, about 24 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, a stout looking fellow, and has remarkably large feet; he was seen in this city the latter end of last winter, and may yet be lurking about town. Whoever takes up and secures said Negroe in any goal, so as his master gets him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN M'CALLA, junior ¶

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS ELIZABETH, the daughter of VEONDLE POTESWA, hath sworn that she was with child by me, and by course of law I was obliged to marry her for my lawful wife, and therefore I forewarn all persons whatsoever not to trust her any thing upon my account, as I am determined to pay none of her debts contracted against me,

May 29, 1779. † DANIEL TEANEY.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Horsham township, Philadelphia county, on the 27th day of April last, a bay HORSE, about 14 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN SIMPSON. ¶

Philadelphia, April 13, 1779.

THE Subscriber, having rented that commodious Store, known by the name of HART's-VENDUE-STORE, in Southwark, intends to sell at Vendue, lands, tenements, vessels, rigging, horses, carriages, furniture, and all sorts of Goods that are allowed by law to be sold at vendue. All strangers or others, who may not have an opportunity of a store to expose their goods at private sale in, he will receive and sell for the best account of the owners for a small commission. All those who may be pleased to favour him with their business, may depend on being faithfully served, by their most humble servant,

T. f. WILLIAM BROWN.

STRAYED or STOLEN away, May the 7th, from the subscriber, living at the Blue House, on South-street, near the Pennsylvania Hospital, a chestnut bay HORSE, near 15 hands high, shod before, a natural pacer, neither brand nor ear-mark, eight years old, has some white hairs on his forehead and on his mane, been hurt by the collar, and some white hairs on his tail, been hurt by the crupper, a small switch tail, some white spots on his back, been hurt with the saddle. Whoever takes up said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall have THIRTY DOLLARS Reward, paid by

¶ HENRY YOUNG.

RUN away on the 30th of May from the subscriber, living in Aston township, Chester county, a servant man, named Jonathan Smith, about 25 years of age, five feet eleven inches high, slim built, pock-marked, and has the mark of a sore on his neck, occasioned by the king's evil; had on when he went away, an old light coloured cloth coatee, tow shirt and trowsers, but will perhaps change his clothes. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have FIFTY DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JAMES PENNELL.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the pasture of the subscriber, living in New Hanover township, Philadelphia county, a black HORSE, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, with a white star in his forehead, is docked very short, and carries his head very low. Whoever brings said horse to the owner, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

May 31, 1779. ‖ CHRISTIAN BLEM.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Middletown, Bucks county, on the night of the 25th instant, a dark iron-grey MARE, four years old, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, and in good order, no shoes on. Whoever takes up and secures the said mare, so that the owner gets her again and the thief brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the mare only, by

May 27, 1779. JOHN JENKS. ¶

New-Jersey, Fifth Month 26, 1779.

WHEREAS JUDAH CLEMENS, of Waterford township, in the State of New-Jersey, is frequently deprived of the use of his reason, this therefore is to inform all persons thereof, and to forewarn them not to credit him, or to purchase from him any part of his estate, either real or personal, his being in the above unhappy situation rendering him incapable of transacting his business. Tavern-keepers in particular are requested not to supply him with liquor. ¶

WAS taken up on the 16th of April last, a roan Horse, about 14 hands high, and about four years old, not shod. The owner, by applying to the subscriber, in East-Cain township, between the sign of the Ship and Downing's-Town, proving his property, and paying the charges, may have him again.

¶ SAMUEL HEYNEY.

CYDER, in Hogsheads,
TO BE SOLD BY
PHILIP KINSEY, in Third-street, the fourth door above Market-street.

BOTTLED CYDER, of an excellent quality,
To be SOLD by
SAMUEL HUDSON,
the corner of Market and Fifth-streets.

Any persons possessed of bottles may have them filled at a reasonable price, to whom, on notice, he will send for the bottles. ¶

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I, *William Ligget*, of *West-Nottingham* township, in the county of *Chester*, on or about the third day of *February*, *anno domini* 1773, having purchased a certain tract or parcel of land, containing forty acres, or thereabouts, situate in the township and county aforesaid, from a certain *Agnus Cummings*, of the same township, made and executed to her, the said *Agnus*, a certain Promissory Note for Twelve Pounds with interest, payable by instalments for the said tract of land. And whereas it since appears that the said *Agnus* had no legal or equitable title to the premises aforesaid, or to any part thereof, but that the same of right belonged to the children and co-heirs of *Francis Kennady*, from whom I have since procured a sufficient conveyance thereof. These are therefore to caution all persons against taking an assignment of the said Note, as I am determined never to pay the same, it being without any kind of consideration. WILLIAM LIGGET.

June 5, 1779. †

Montgomery, Philadelphia County, May 27, 1779.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS LOST, on the 24th instant, at the meeting of the fourth battalion of Philadelphia county militia, in Upper-Dublin township, a Black Leather Pocket-Book, of the clasp kind, only the hook was tore off, and it was tied with a string, containing a quantity of continental money, the most of it of the emissions out of circulation, and several receipts, two of which were from David Rittenhouse, one in the agent line and the other in the sub-lieutenant, with many other papers of great value to me but of no service to any body else. Any person that can give information of the same, or will bring it to me, so that I get the whole again, shall receive the above reward, from

† GEORGE SMITH.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Goshen township, Chester county, on Wednesday night last, two HORSES, the one is a black horse, about nine years old, about 15 hands high, a strong chunky horse, has a star in his forehead, no brand, shod before, has a long curled switch tail, paces and trots; the other is a bright bay, about 13 years old, about 13 hands high, well made, has a short tail, no brand nor other mark, has a long bushy mane, shod before, paces and trots. Whoever takes up said horses, and the thief, shall receive the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the horses only, and reasonable charges, paid by JESSE MASSEY.

N. B. Said horses were stolen out of the stable of Mr. Samuel Phipps. *February* 21, 1779. †

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Trediffrin township, Chester county, the sixth of May last, a black PIED CALF, with a star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 1, 1779. § PATRICK CARR.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1779. THE NUMB. 2559.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1779.

FOR THE *PENNSYLVANIA* GAZETTE.

[NUMBER V.]

THE balance of a trade with Britain will always be againſt America. We ſhall take from her the *manufactures of her kingdom*, and the *commodities of India*, and ſhe will take from us—*Gold* and *Silver*.

Wheat her own ſoil produces; *iron*, *fur*, *hemp* and *pot-aſh* ſhe will take from *Ruſſia*, a country in alliance with her; *maſts* and *boards* ſhe will take from *Norway*, ſubject to the King of *Denmark*, who is likewiſe in alliance with her. From a diſpoſition to engage theſe powers in cloſer bonds of amity, ſhe will take from them every article with which they can ſupply her.

Rice and *indigo* her colonies of *Eaſt* and *Weſt Florida*, which we ſtill ſuppoſe her to poſſeſs, will furniſh: *Tobacco* ſhe can uſe but little, and what ſhe uſes ſhe can have from her plantations on the Miſſiſippi river: *Lumber*, to ſupply her Weſt-India iſlands, ſhe can readily import from her colonies of Eaſt and Weſt Florida.

It will be ſaid, that the intercourſe of trade with Britain formerly demanded theſe articles, and, as her natural wants are ſtill the ſame, an intercourſe of trade with Britain will ſtill continue to demand them. I anſwer, that her natural wants are ſtill the ſame, but her ſituation is *politically* changed, and her commerce will be governed by her change of ſituation. Our trade was heretofore reſtricted to the ſhores of Britain, and her merchants had it in their power to ſay what price we ſhould receive for our commodities. We were indeed her *planters*, as ſhe called us, and ſhe the great commercial houſe, which, by our means, ſupplied the half of Europe with *flour*, *tobacco*, *rice* and *indigo*, and *fur*, and *hemp*, and *lumber*, and every article of commerce which our ſoil produces. Britain will no longer be the excluſive merchant of America, and wanting only what of our commodities is neceſſary for her own conſumption, and of thoſe only what ſhe cannot have from neighbouring and allied countries, her exportation will be ſmall from this continent. Nevertheleſs ſhe will deſire to furniſh theſe States with the manufactures of her kingdom, and the commodities of India, and the produce of her Weſt-India iſlands. For theſe we ſhall be under the neceſſity of making our remittances in *Gold* and *Silver*. The *precious metals* which ſhall flow to us from *France* and *Spain* will paſs to Britain for her *clothes* and *hard ware*, *ginghams*, *ſtuffs* and *printed calicoes*; ſo that though we ſhall not be *hewers of wood* and *drawers of water* for the tyrant, as he had propoſed to make us, yet in our intercourſe with Britain, we ſhall be like the African upon *Cape Corſe*, *Chamas*, or *Cormantine* collecting *gold duſt*, and exchanging it for finery which might be better got from thoſe nations who would contribute to enrich our farmers, by taking in return the produce of our country.

It is a maxim in all commercial intercourſe, that where the balance of a trade with any nation is againſt us, we ought to leſſen or reſtrain our trade with that nation, unleſs the commodities imported are again to be diſpoſed of to others, by which traffic we may receive as much or more gold and ſilver than was transferred from us in the firſt purchaſe. *Gold* and *Silver* are not wealth, but they are the *ſigns* of wealth, and when the balance to be paid in money is againſt a nation, the trade is then unequal, and though it may exiſt a branch of commerce, and be a *nurſery of ſeamen*, yet in the end it will exhauſt a country of the *precious metals* which are the *medium* of internal commerce, and the *nerves* of war.

It may be ſaid that in the Eaſt-India trade, *bullion* is carried out from Europe, and yet that nation which has enjoyed the greater ſhare of this trade has been proportionably opulent, and this in every age ſince a trade was firſt carried on to theſe countries. I grant it, for that nation which poſſeſſes the Eaſt-India trade becomes the merchant of the ſtates of Europe, and the *Gold* and *Silver* of every neighbouring country paſſing through her hands, her inhabitants as individuals are enriched, but the continual draining of the coin muſt in time impoveriſh Europe, and though particular nations may be comparatively opulent, yet this quarter of the world in general will find itſelf exhauſted of that which is the medium of commerce, and the ſign of wealth with all nations.

Had it not been for theſe immenſe ſupplies obtained in bars of *Gold* and *Silver* from the mines of *Peru* and *Mexico*, Europe before this time muſt have felt conſiderably a want of money from her hurtful traffic to the eaſt. It is certain *that though particular nations may find their account in it, and though it may be neceſſary for every nation to enjoy a ſhare of it while others carry on a traffic to thoſe parts, yet if all the ſtates of Europe would agree to leave it off by conſent, it would be for the common intereſt of them all.*

Britain will be the *Eaſt-Indies* of America, and though individuals may be enriched by her traffic, yet the whole will be injured by it, and therefore, tho' it may be neceſſary for a particular State to poſſeſs a ſhare of that trade while others poſſeſs a ſhare of it, yet if the States in general would agree to diſcontinue that trade, *it would be for the general intereſt of the whole.*

Britain will be the *Eaſt-Indies* of America, and while ſhe furniſhes the luxuries of *ſpices*, *teas*, or the finery of *ſtuffs* and *calicoes*, ſhe will take from us but few articles, and the greater part of our remittances muſt be made in *ſpecie*. It is better therefore that we trade with others of the European nations who will furniſh us with theſe commodities, and at the ſame time find themſelves indebted for a balance in our favour on account of *flour*, *tobacco*, *iron*, *hemp*, *rice* and *indigo*, which their *natural wants* will engage them to export from this continent.

It will be ſaid that when a Britiſh veſſel comes to any of our ports, laden with *clothes*, *ſpices*, *teas* and *printed cottons*, it will be more convenient for her to receive *flour*, *tobacco*, *lumber*, or ſuch other articles as our ſoil produces, than to return empty. I grant it; but will half a ſcore of ſhips, freighted with the heavy articles of *flour*, *tobacco*, *lumber*, and the like, be equal in the eſtimated value of their cargoes to one ſhip laden with the clothes of England, or the luxuries of the Eaſt? They will not be equal; and therefore, unleſs the trade of thoſe nations which ſhall ſupply us with theſe articles ſhall ſupport many veſſels freighted from this continent, the *ſcales* of trade will not be even, and it will be neceſſary that the balance be reſtored by *coin*.

Britain will take from us but few articles, and therefore we have no reaſon to expect that ſhe will ſend to us one ſhip to take a freight in any of our ports, more than what ſhall have imported to us the expenſive manufactures of her kingdom, or the commodities of India.

Will it not be wiſe therefore in the Congreſs of theſe States, in whoſe power it is to regulate our commerce, to divert, by every regulation, the current of our trade as much as poſſible from Britain to other ports in the trading European countries? It will not be neceſſary to reſtrain *exportation*; for it is our intereſt how much of our commodities are taken from us by any nation. Nor will I undertake to ſay what duties ſhall be laid upon articles imported from the ſhores of Britain in order to reſtrain that importation; but I am clear and decided in my judgment, that it will be wiſe in the inhabitants of this country to reprobate every idea of an *alliance* with that people. For *political connection* will beget *commercial intercourſe*, and in the very nature of the circumſtance we ſhall be injured by an importation from the ſhores of Britain.

On theſe grounds, I am firm in my opinion that did we fear nothing from the *induſtry* of Britain to engage the minds of men amongſt us, by the help of thoſe *rays* that are ſaid *to dart* from a piece of *ſolid coin*: did we fear nothing from *the connection of the old trade* affecting many of our merchants with a biaſs for her intereſt: did we fear nothing from the illuſive reaſoning, and gradual and almoſt imperceptible *ſeduction* of her advocates who are *amongſt us*, and who ſhall yet ſpread themſelves upon our ſoil: did we pay no regard to natural *juſtice*, in holding that nation at a diſtance who has acted an ungenerous, unjuſt and cruel part; yet our intereſt in the commerce of our country ought to weigh with us to ſhun her intimacy, and reprobate the leaſt idea of an alliance with her iſland.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

A PIECE of a very extraordinary complexion made its appearance in your laſt paper, under the ſignature of *Americanus*, and what is equally as extraordinary, I have not yet met with one advocate in its favour. To write under the curſe of univerſal reprobation is hard indeed, and proves, that either the writer is too honeſt for the world he lives in, or the world, bad as it is, too honeſt for him to write in.

Some time laſt winter a worthy member of the Aſſembly of this State put into my hands, with ſome expreſſions of ſurprize, a motion which he had copied from an original ſhewn to him by another member, who intended to move it in the Houſe. The purport of *that*, and the doctrine of Americanus, bear ſuch ſtrong reſemblance of each other, that I make no heſitation in believing they both generated from the ſame parents. The intended motion, however, withered without being put, and Americanus, by venturing into being, has expoſed himſelf to a leſs tranquil exit.

Whether Americanus ſits in Congreſs, or not, may be the ſubject of future enquiry; at preſent I ſhall content myſelf with making ſome ſtrictures on what he advances.

He takes it for granted that hints towards a negociation for peace has been made to Congreſs, and that a debate has taken place in that Houſe reſpecting the terms on which ſuch a negociation ſhall be opened.

"It is reported, ſays he, that Congreſs are ſtill debating what the terms ſhall be, and that ſome men ſtrenuouſly inſiſt on ſuch as others *fear* will not be agreed to, and as they *apprehend* may prevent any treaty at all, and ſuch as our ally, by his treaties with us, is *by no* means bound to ſupport us in demanding."

Americanus, after running through a variety of introductory matter, comes at laſt to the point, and intimates, or rather informs, that the particular ſubject of debate in Congreſs has been reſpecting the fiſheries on the Banks of Newfoundland, ſome inſiſting thereon as a matter of right and urging it as a matter of abſolute neceſſity, others doubting, or appearing to doubt whether we have any right at all, and indifferent whether the fiſheries be claimed or not. Among the latter of which Americanus appears to be one.

Either Americanus does not know how to make a bargain, or he has already made one, and his affectation of modeſty is the dreſs of deſign. How, I aſk, can Americanus, or any other perſon, know what claims or propoſals will be rejected or what agreed to, till they be made, offered or demanded. To ſuppoſe a rejection is to invite it, and to publiſh our "*apprehenſions*," as a reaſon for declining the claim, is encouraging the enemy to fulfil the prediction. Americanus may think what he pleaſes, but for my own part, I hate a prophecier of ill-luck, becauſe the pride of being thought wiſe often carries him to the wrong ſide.

That an inhabitant of America or a member of Congreſs ſhould become an advocate for the excluſive right of Britain to the fiſheries, and ſignify, as his opinion, that an American has not a right to fiſh in the American ſeas, is ſomething very extraordinary.

"It is a queſtion, ſays he, whether the ſubjects of "theſe ſtates had any other right to fiſhing than what "they *derived from their being ſubjects of Great-Britain*; "*and as it cannot be pretended that they were in the poſ-* "*ſeſſion and enjoyment of the right either at the time of* "*the declaration of independence or of ſigning the treaties* "*of Paris, nor that it was ever included in any one of the* "*charters of the United States*, it cannot be ſurpriſing "that many, who judge a *peace* neceſſary for the happineſs of theſe ſtates, ſhould be *afraid* of the conſequences which may follow from making this an "ultimatum in a negociation."

I ſhould be glad to know what ideas Americanus affixes to the words *peace* and *independence*; they frequently occur in his publication, but he uſes them in ſuch a neutral manner, that they have neither energy or ſignification. Peace, it is true, has a pleaſant ſound, but he has nibbled it round, like Dr. Franklin's deſcription of a gingerbread cake, till ſcarcely enough is left to gueſs at the compoſition. To be at peace certainly implies ſomething more than barely a ceſſation of war. It is ſuppoſed to be accompanied with advantages adequate to the toils of obtaining it. It is a ſtate of proſperity as well as ſafety, and of honour as well as reſt. His independence too is made up of the ſame letters which compoſe the independence of other nations, but it has ſomething ſo ſickly and conſumptive in its conſtitution, ſo limping and lingering in its manner, that at beſt it is but in leading ſtrings, and fit rather for the cradle than the cabinet. But to return to his argument:

Americanus has placed all his reaſons the wrong way, and drawn the contrary concluſions to what he ought to have done. He doubts the right of the States to fiſh, becauſe it is not mentioned in any of the charters. Whereas, had it been mentioned, it might have been contended that the right in America was only derivative, and been given as an argument that the original right lay in Britain. Therefore the ſilence of the charters, added to the undiſturbed practice of fiſhing, admit the right to exiſt in America *naturally*, and not by *grant*, and in Britain only *conſequentially*; for Britain did not poſſeſs the fiſheries independent of America, but in conſequence of her dominions in America. Her claiming territory here was her title deed to the fiſheries, in the ſame manner that Spain claims Faulkland's Iſland, by poſſeſſing the Spaniſh continent, and therefore her right to thoſe fiſheries was derived *through America*, and not the right of America through Britain. Wedded to the continent, ſhe inherited its fortunes of iſlands and fiſheries, but divorced therefrom, ſhe ceaſes her pretenſions.

What Americanus means by ſaying, *that it cannot be pretended we were in the poſſeſſion and enjoyment of the right either at the time of the declaration of independence or of ſigning the treaty of Paris*, I am at a loſs to conceive; for the right being natural in America, and not derivative, could never ceaſe, and though by the events of war ſhe was at that time diſpoſſeſſed of the immediate enjoyment, ſhe could not be diſpoſſeſſed of the *right*, and needed no other proofs of her title than cuſtom and ſituation.

Americanus has quoted the 2d and 12th articles of the treaty of Paris, by way of ſhowing that the right to the fiſheries is not one of thoſe rights which France has undertaken to guarantee.

To which I anſwer, that he may ſay the ſame by any particular right, becauſe thoſe articles deſcribe no particular rights, but are comprehenſive of *every* right which appertains to ſovereignty, of which fiſhing in the American ſeas muſt to us be one.

Will Americans undertake to perſuade, that it is not the intereſt of France to endeavour to ſecure to her ally a branch of trade which redounds to the mutual intereſt of both, and without which the alliance will loſe half its worth. Were we to propoſe to ſurrender the right and practice of fiſhing to Britain, we might reaſonably conclude that France would object to ſuch a ſurrender on our part, becauſe it would not only render us a leſs valuable ally in point of commerce as well as power, but furniſh the enemy of both with a new acquiſition of naval ſtrength; the ſure and natural conſequence of poſſeſſing the fiſheries.

Americanus admits the fiſheries to be an "*object of great conſequence to the United States, to two or three of them more eſpecially.*"

Whatever is of conſequence to any, is ſo to all; for wealth like water ſoon ſpreads over the ſurface, let the place of entrance be ever ſo remote; and in like manner, any portion of ſtrength which is loſt or gained to any one or more States, is loſt or gained to the whole; but this is more particularly true of naval ſtrength, becauſe, when on the ſeas it acts immediately for the benefit of all, and the eaſe with which it tranſports itſelf takes in the whole coaſt of America, as expeditiouſly as the land forces of any particular State can be arranged for its own immediate defence. But of all the States of America, New-York ought to be the moſt anxious to ſecure the fiſheries as a nurſery for a navy;—becauſe the particular ſituation

of that State, on account of its deep waters, is such, that it will ever be exposed to the approaches of an enemy, unless it be defended by a navy; and if any of the delegates of that State has acted a contrary part, he or they have either designedly or ignorantly betrayed the interest of their constituents, and deserve their severest censure.

Through the whole of this curious and equivocal piece, the premises and arguments have, in themselves, a suspicious appearance of being unfairly if not unjustly stated, in order to admit of, and countenance, wrong conclusions; for taking it for granted that Congress have been debating upwards of four months what the terms shall be on which they shall open a negociation, and that the House are divided respecting their opinion of those terms, it does not follow from thence that the "*public have been deceived*" with regard to the news said to have arrived last February; and if they are deceived, the question is who deceived them? Neither do several other conclusions follow which he has attempted to draw, of which the two I shall now quote are sufficient instances.

"If, says Americanus, the *insisting* on terms which "neither the *declaration of independence* nor the *treaties of* "*Paris authorized us to challenge as our rights*, have caus-"ed the late, otherways unaccountable delays, and pre-"vented a peace, or at least a negociation being opened "for one, *those who have challenged and insisted on these* "*claims are justly responsible for the consequences.*"

This I look on to be truly jesuitical; for the delay cannot be occasioned by those who *propose*, but by those who *oppose*, and therefore the construction should stand thus:

If the *objecting* to rights and claims, which are neither *inconsistent with the declaration of independence or the treaties of Paris, and naturally included and understood in both*, has caused the late, otherways unaccountable delays, and prevented a peace, or at least a negociation for one, *those who made such objections, and thereby caused such delays, and prevented such negociation being gone into, are justly responsible for the consequences.*

His next position is of the same cast, and admits of the same reversion. "Governor Johnstone, says he, in the "House of Commons freely declared he had made use, "while in America, of other means to effect the purpose "of his commission than those of reason and argument, "*have we not*, continues Americanus, *good right from* "*present appearances to believe that in this instance he de-*"*clared the truth.*"

To this wonderful supposition I shall apply another, viz. That if Governor Johnstone *did* declare the truth, *who have we most right to suspect, those who are for relinquishing the fisheries to Britain, or those who are for retaining them?*

Upon the whole, I consider the fisheries of the utmost importance to America, and her natural right thereto so clear and evident, that it does not admit of a debate, and to surrender them is a species of treason for which no punishment is too severe.

I have not stept out of my way to fetch in either an argument or a fact, but have confined my reply to the piece, without regard to who the author is, or whether any such debates have taken place or not, or how far it may or not have been carried on one side or the other.

Philadelphia, June 26. COMMON SENSE.

To AMERICANUS.

AS an inhabitant of Pennsylvania, I am greatly alarmed by your insinuation that there is a party in Congress who are ready to resign to Britain the fishery, on which the New-England states principally depend for support, and which is of great importance to every state in the union. Wheat has ever been considered as a staple of Britain, and, therefore, there is reason to fear she may demand, as a condition of peace, that wheat shall not be raised in Pennsylvania; because the raising of wheat will interfere with the commerce of Britain; and because our charter does not expressly say we may raise it. Upon your principle, this demand ought to be complied with: For it would ruin only three or four of the American states.

"He, who would give up essential liberty to purchase "a little temporary safety, deserves neither liberty nor "safety." Alas! that such sentiments should have been admired and quoted by men *now* in the councils of America, who are again agitated with the shadow of danger, and who, tho' they possess princely fortunes, feel their sordid souls shrink at the idea of using, in any case, a single shilling beyond the precise sum of their annual income. "We *must have peace* (says one of them) or *I* am ruined: *My* income is not sufficient to maintain me: *I* can no longer, without spending some part of my principal, live in that elegance to which I have been accustomed." Thus, whining over imaginary distresses, and forgetting the sentiments he once admired, he is crying out for *peace on any terms.* Are we *again* to be told *that his nerves are weak*, and that he is more to be *pitied* than *blamed?* If it be so, and the times are too dangerous and boisterous for his tender frame to encounter with, are essential liberty and our most important rights to be given up, because such men are timid, and their souls wedded to their wealth? Are the nefarious plans of *the second* Americanus to be carried into execution by the votes of such men as these? Fear sometimes impels men into the greatest dangers; and believe me, Sir, he, who shall be induced to attempt to surrender a single iota of our just rights, whatever may be his motives, will find himself *in the utmost possible danger.* Let the men in Congress, if they are honest, take courage, and discharge with manly firmness the great trust committed to them, and the people will honour them—and perhaps honour *some of them* the more for having overcome a weakness; but if some of them *cannot do it*, let them retire, and wait patiently till a woman, or some minor prince, shall totter on the throne of Britain, and *then* make *their* attack. The brave officer who writes from Fort-Pitt breathes the true spirit of patriotism:

Extract of a letter from an officer of merit, dated Fort-Pitt, June 5, 1779.

"There is nothing I so much dread as a dishonorable peace. For Heaven's sake, let every good man hold up his hands against it. We have not suffered half I expected we should; and I am willing to suffer much more for the glorious cause for which I have, and still wish to bleed."

These are, truly, the sentiments of the citizen and the soldier—they are the sentiments of our whole army—of every real American—and these sentiments are opposed by none but *British dependants.* Will you, Americanus, undertake to persuade Americans that this officer, who wishes to preserve every right of America, is a traitor, and that you, who are contending for a surrender of one of the most valuable rights, are a patriot? Surely, if there is treachery among us, the suspicion will fall on you. When the people ask, why are our finances so long neglected? they look at you; and they ask if it is possible the delay should be a treacherous one?

Notwithstanding your affected zeal and violence of oratory, be assured, Sir, if you pursue the plan you have proposed, *you* will be considered, and treated, as the Sempronius of the times, and *your party* will be hissed at as an *execrable faction.*

TIBERIUS GRACCUS.

BOSTON, June 17.

The following hand-bill was found posted up in different parts of this town this morning, viz.

Sons of Boston! *Sleep no longer!*

Wednesday, June 16, 1779.

ROUSE and catch the Philadelphia spirit: Rid the community of those *Monopolizers* and *Extortioners*, who, like canker-worms, are knawing upon your vitals. They are reducing the currency to waste-paper, by refusing to take it for many articles: The infection is dangerous. We have borne with such *wretches*, but will bear no longer. Public *examples*, at this time, would be public *benefits! You* then that have articles to sell, lower your prices; you that have houses to let, refuse not the currency for rent; for, inspired with the spirit of those heroes and patriots who have struggled and bled for their country, and moved with the cries and distresses of the widow, the orphan, and the necessitous, Boston shall no longer be *your* place of security! Ye inhabitants of Nantucket, who first introduced the accursed crime of refusing paper money, quit the place, or destruction shall attend your property, and your persons be the objects of VENGEANCE.

N. B. Lawyers, keep yourselves to yourselves!

*** It is our determination to support the reputable merchant and fair trader.

We are authorised to inform the public, that a meeting of the merchants and others, concerned in trade in this town, did yesterday determine that no advance upon any article of merchandize shall be made upon the present prices: That from and after the 15th of July next, the prices shall be as they were the first of May last, and after that a monthly reduction of prices, provided the other towns in this State adopt similar measures. That they will neither buy nor sell silver or gold, nor any property whatever for either of them: That they will not fail to expose any person, who to their knowledge demands hard money either for goods or rents; and that they will exert themselves to bring to punishment all offenders against an act of this State, entituled an act against monopoly and forestalling.

We hear the above meeting is adjourned to ten o'clock this day, when measures will be taken to procure a union with the other towns in this State, to carry the above resolves into execution.

Similar measures, we hear, are taking in the States of New-York, Connecticut and New-Hampshire; and will, it is not doubted, be carried into effect through the continent. Every friend to his country must wish them success, and be ready to aid so important and beneficial a design.

Friday last arrived here the private ship of war Revenge, Capt. Sheppard, of 24 carriage guns, besides coborns, swivels, &c. (is a fine new frigate, was formerly called the Blaze Castle, the property of these States, and captured from them by superior force some time since.) She struck to the three letters of marque Charming Sally, Minerva and Cadwallader, after an obstinate resistance of near two hours; she had five men killed and a number wounded, and the ship much shattered. The Charming Sally was the ship first engaged, and sustained the chief of the enemy's fire during the action, had one man killed and three wounded, among the latter was the Captain (Holmes) though not dangerous. The Minerva and Cadwallader had not a man hurt. The privateer was principally owned by Sir George Collier, and had made a prize of a small letter of marque brig before she was taken.

Sunday last arrived at a safe port, two prize brigs from the West-Indies, laden with rum, sugar, molasses, &c. They were first taken by a British sloop of war called the Lively, mounting 10 guns, and were proceeding to New-York; but soon after fell in with the privateers Hazard and Tyrannicide, who re-took them, with the sloop, which we hear is also safe arrived.

The Harlequin, and two small privateers belonging to Salem, have taken a ship from London bound to Quebec, with betwean 4 and 500 hogsheads of rum in the hold, and a large quantity of English goods between decks; she was left 14 days ago, and may be hourly expected.

The 5th instant was sent into port, by the Oliver Cromwell and Hancock, the privateer sloop Ariel, Captain Hagins, she had been but 12 hours from Sandy Hook.

Last Sunday a brig arrived at Marblehead in 21 days from Cape Francois, the Master of which informs, that a ship from Liverpool of 550 tons, laden with goods of all kinds, and several other prizes of value, were sent into that port by a French privateer: As also that his Most Christian Majesty's cruizers were in almost every part of the West-Indies, and were extremely successful.

A large topsail schooner, laden with 92 hogsheads of genuine cod-fish, 90 barrels of mackarel, &c. &c. the property of Dr. Prince, a noted villain, formerly of Salem, now residing at Halifax, was taken and sent into Marblehead last Friday, by the privateer Terrible, who was left in chase of another vessel out of Halifax, laden with fish.

NEW-HAVEN, June 16.

A few nights since a party of the enemy from Long-Island landed at Stamford, and concealing themselves behind a fence, fired on a small guard stationed near the shore, killed two of them, and slightly wounded a third, when they retired to their boats and got off.

Saturday last a small Schooner, prize to the Hancock and Beaver, was sent into New-London; her cargoe is said to consist of limes and other fruit.

NEW-LONDON, June 17.

Last Friday was sent into port by the Beaver privateer, Capt. Havens, a Sloop, laden with about 60 hogsheads of rum, some sugar, &c. She was captured off Sandy-Hook.

Last Sabbath was brought into port by the Hancock privateer, Capt. Peter Richards, a privateer Schooner of 12 guns, called the Eagle, taken near Sandy-Hook on her return from a cruize, in which she had taken several prizes. In Rivington's list she is rated at 20 guns. This is the ninth privateer from New-York which has been brought into this port since the first of March last.

Tuesday arrived a Schooner, laden with tobacco, retaken near Sandy-Hook by the Revenge, Capt. Post.

FISH-KILL, June 24.

The main body of the British army continues at Ver Plank's Point, and in their usual way distress the inhabitants, by taking their cattle and household goods, without paying for them, sparing neither Whig nor Tory. It is apprehended they mean to attack our fort. By a deserter we learn, that a number of heavy artillery were brought up from Kingsbridge last Monday.

It is reported, that a spy was taken up on the other side of the river some days ago, with dispatches for General Clinton from Col. Butler, informing, that he could not proceed against the back settlements for want of provisions, and was under the necessity of tarrying at Niagara.

On Saturday, the 5th instant, a great majority of the citizens of Albany, assembled at the market-house, unanimously nominated a Committee, for the purpose of taking into consideration and adopting measures to check the evils arising from the depreciation of the Continental currency, to prevent monopolies, to reduce the exorbitant prices exacted for the necessaries of life, and to restrain a variety of other abuses and impositions.

The Committee immediately met, and after electing General Ten Broeck Chairman, and adopting several salutary regulations, among which the prohibiting the circulation of specie, and the reduction of the prices of many of the necessaries and conveniences of life, were the most remarkable, proceeded to address circular letters, expressive of their intentions, to the inhabitants of the several districts of Albany county.

A numerous meeting being convened at the request of the Committee, they required the approval or disapproval of their constituents, to the measures they had suggested; and had the satisfaction of finding, that those measures were approved of with unparalleled unanimity, and it is supposed from the chearful acquiescence in, and the conformity to those regulations, which the citizens of every rank have evinced on the occasion, that the resolves of the Committee will be strictly adhered to and rigorously enforced.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 19.

On Saturday last several of the enemy's privateers, that have been some days in our bay, chased into Wicomico river the Lady Washington brig, and a sloop commanded by Capt. R. Conway; the brig unluckily ran aground, and was burnt by her own crew; the sloop ran up the warehouse creek, but was pursued by boats manned for the purpose, who carried her off. These two vessels were outward bound, loaded with tobacco. The enemy then landed a body of men, and set fire to and totally destroyed the warehouse on that river, wherein was a large quantity of tobacco; they burnt the Protector gally, belonging to this state, which was repairing at that place; they then proceeded to the burning several gentlemen's houses in that neighbourhood. Capt. G. Blackburn and Mr. C. Haynie, whose houses they had burnt, were taken by endeavouring to save some of their property; the latter was found dead floating in the river two days ago. After carrying off a number of slaves, and what stock they could, they pushed off on seeing the militia assembling.

HEAD QUARTERS, *June 13, 1779.*

THE Officers commanding divisions will take the most effectual means to call in all the absent Officers of their respective divisions, not on essential public business, to join their corps immediately. This order must not be dispensed with or delayed on any account, though the execution should be attended with expence: The good of the service and the honour of the Officers demand their immediate attendance, and no excuse can or will be admitted.

In obedience to the above general order, all Officers of the Virginia line absent from the army are hereby required immediately to join their respective corps, or inform me of the cause of their absence.

The Printers of all the Western Newspapers are requested to publish this order for at least four weeks.

STIRLING, Major-General.

Camp in the Clove of the Highlands, State of New-York, June 14, 1779. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A GENTEEL Pair of bright bay MARES, well broke to the Carriage, full fifteen Hands high, five Years old next August, warranted sound. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

To be LETT, on Freehold Security,

About Three Thousand Pounds.

Enquire of the PRINTERS.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, the 13th inst. from the subscriber, in Third-street, between Race and Vine-streets, Philadelphia, an apprentice, named GEORGE GRIFFITH, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very dark complexion, dark bushy hair, and heavy look; had on, when he went away, a light blue coat, scarlet jacket, white shirt, and tow trowsers. Whoever secures the said apprentice, that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, by applying to

June 24, 1779. EDWARD WELLS.

*** All masters of vessels, or others, are forbid to harbour or detain him at their peril.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in the township of Goshen, Chester county, on the night of the 23d of June, 1779, a darkish brown MARE, with a star in her forehead, 15 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, middling long sided, lean in flesh, paces and trots, carries well, and hath pretty good courage; she is sheep buttocked, has neither brand nor ear-mark, but was somewhat lame in the near fore foot when taken, occasioned by shoeing. Any person who takes up the mare and thief, so that the owner may get the mare, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or Thirty Dollars for the mare only, paid by

¶ AMOS MATLACK.

June 26, 1779.

WAS taken up yesterday, near the Rising Sun Tavern, on Germantown road, by the subscriber, a strawberry roan MARE, about 13½ hands high, paces a travel, has been used to the chair or Low Dutch collars, about seven years old, has a scar on the left buttock, and another on the top of the shoulder by a hurt from the saddle. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges, by applying to WILLIAM SMITH, at the Rising Sun aforesaid. ¶

JUNE 26, 1779.

CAME to the place of the subscriber, in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, the 15th of May last, a middle sized black MARE, with three white feet, and a large bushy mane. The owner proving his property, paying charges, may have her again, by applying to CALEB ARMITAGE. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Cocalico township, Lancaster county, the 20th of April last, two STRANGE MARES, the one four years old, of an iron grey colour, branded on the near shoulder I G. The other is a black Mare, five years old, without brand or ear-mark, but the black Mare was lately stolen out of the stable. Whoever can prove his property, and pays the charges, may have the Mare again that is not stolen. ¶

May 21, 1779. JACOB DATEWEILLER, jun.

By the Captains Read and Bell, from St. Euſtatia, we are favoured with ſome St. Kitts papers, from which we have the following articles, viz.

PARIS, March 12.

WE are now certain that the ſquadron under the command of Chev. Ternay is deſtined for the Weſt-Indies, on board of which 5000 men are to embark, particularly the Bourbon, Boulogne, Tourraine, Dillon, Bouce and Medoc regiments.

LONDON, March 10.

The Liverpool Blues, going out to Jamaica, are one thouſand ſtrong, without officers.

Yeſterday in the afternoon upwards of 50 impreſſed men from Brentford, and its environs, were brought to the Savoy, under a ſtrong guard, to be ſent on board his Majeſty's ſhips.

It is ſaid, we know not how true, that Admiral Mann, to whom the command of the grand fleet was offered by the miniſtry, has poſitively denied accepting it.

March 18. There is now little doubt, where the ſquadrons of chebecks which failed from Malaga laſt January, with ſuch vaſt quantities of warlike ammunition, and a number of troops, are deſtined to. They are certainly employed againſt Gibraltar, which garriſon, however ſtrong, muſt by this time be in poſſeſſion of the Spaniards, or in the greateſt diſtreſs. There is nothing now left but the proſpect of a general war.

Sunday morning the baggage belonging to the officers and private men draughted laſt week from the foot guards, amounting to 400, were ſent off in waggons for Portſmouth; and this morning, at ſeven o'clock, they ſet out from the Parade, in St. James's Park, on their march to the above mentioned place, where they are to be ſhipped for America.—Moſt of the men turned out volunteers.

The public may reſt aſſured from indiſputable authority, that Minorca at this preſent moment is either in poſſeſſion of the French, or inveſted with eleven thouſand troops.—We have received the above intelligence from an unknown correſpondent, therefore cannot be anſwerable for its authenticity.

On Saturday laſt his Grace the Duke of M——— and Earl P—— waited on his Majeſty, and informed him, that if Lord S——— was not immediately diſmiſſed from the Admiralty, they would directly act againſt the preſent Miniſtry.

Late on Sunday evening a meſſenger, with diſpatches, ſaid to be of the greateſt importance, arrived at St. James's from Gibraltar, which were directly ſent to his Majeſty at the Queen's palace.

Never perhaps was curioſity wound ſo high as at preſent to hear from the Weſt-Indies concerning Hotham, Byron, and D'Eſtaing's fleets.

Several expreſſes have arrived within theſe few days at Count Almadovar's, from the court of France, reſpecting the capture made by the Engliſh of Pondicherry, in conſequence of which, his Excellency's *ſudden* retreat from this kingdom is confidently talked of.

Since the official accounts have been received of the capture of Pondicherry, diſpatches of a very important nature are arrived. Theſe diſpatches contain in ſubſtance the following intelligence:—That the King or Rajah of Puna had acceded to the Engliſh Eaſt-India company, a very conſiderable quantity of land near Surat, and which ſurrounded Bombay. The firſt fruits of this territorial acquiſition will be the cotton trade, which will be wholly engroſſed by England. This intelligence, added to the acquiſition of Pondicherry, render our triumph in the Eaſt compleat. Theſe benefits we owe, not to any merit in our miniſters, but to the mercy of providence,

March 24. It was yeſterday morning aſſerted from the moſt reſpectable quarter, that Lord Grantham, our Ambaſſador at the Court of Spain, had been ordered to quit Madrid, and was at this time on his route for England.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.

Extract of a letter from Hobcaw, May 15.

"Within theſe few days the enemy ſtaid two nights at the Race Ground, when they decamped and marched to James Iſland; I underſtand ſome veſſels are ordered that way to annoy the enemy. Fort Moultrie is well garriſoned and provided with plenty of proviſions, ſo that I imagine there is no great danger of that fortreſs. I am told Lincoln was at Ponpon laſt night. Perhaps they will not find it ſo eaſy marching back as they found it coming this way. Polaſkie loſt his firſt Colonel and a few men the other day, ſince which he has with ſucceſs charged the enemy with great fury. A melancholy accident happened on the evening of the 11th inſtant. Col. Huger returning from an excurſion he had made from town, was miſtaken for the enemy and fired on by our people; it was a dreadful cannonade and diſcharge of muſquetry----poor Huger and ſeveral of his men were killed.

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, dated May 18, 1779.

"On the 12th inſt. our town was demanded by a Britiſh army, whoſe General declared, on his word and honour, that he was 7000 ſtrong, but we ſince find that he had not more than half the number. They retreated, without ſtorming our works, and are now encamped about ten miles from Charleſtown, and General Lincoln, with an army of 6000, is within ten miles of them, and an action in leſs than 48 hours is univerſally expected. If Lincoln ſhould be defeated, the enemy will probably re-viſit Charleſtown, and ſtorm our lines. If the contrary ſhould happen, Burgoyne's fate will probably be theirs, though they are endeavouring to preſerve a communication with their ſhipping, for which their nearneſs to the ſea-coaſt, and our numerous inlets, are too favourable."

Laſt Saturday arrived here the prize ſchooner Tomilſon, late commanded by Capt. Farrow; ſhe ſailed from North-Carolina, and was taken by ſome of Goodrich's cruiſers, who ordered her for New-York, but was afterwards retaken by the Captains Taylor and Spencer, in Letters of Marque from this port.

The ſame day arrived the prize brig Liberty, late Capt. Ramſey, from St. Auguſtine for New-York, laden with melaſſes and hides; alſo taken by Captains Taylor and Spencer.

On Sunday arrived the prize ſchooner Patſey, late commanded by Capt. Papley, from St. Chriſtophers for New-York, laden with rum. And the next day arrived the ſloop William, late commanded by Capt. Aſhburn, from Tortola for New-York, with rum, &c. both taken by the Confederacy and Boſton Frigates.

Monday two brigs and ſeveral ſchooners arrived here from St. Euſtatia, by whom we learn, that the French fleet under Count d'Eſtaing is now of equal force with Byron's fleet, and that they were ſtill in harbour, watching each others motions.

We hear that two prizes, a brig and a ſloop, were carried into Egg-harbour on Saturday laſt; but we have not learnt from whence they came, or by whom taken.

A gentleman of character is juſt arrived here, by way of the Weſt-Indies, from Ireland, who left that kingdom in March laſt. He aſſures us, that the land forces in Ireland did not amount to ſix thouſand men, and that none could be ſpared from Britain; that about 5 or 600 had come out in the Jamaica fleet, which left England about the 20th of March; that none could be expected to be ſent to North-America this ſummer; that juſt as he left Europe, news had come of the loſs of Senegal and the factories in Africa, and it was underſtood that Admiral Arbuthnot with a proper armament would be ſent immediately to remedy the miſchief. We alſo learn, that a military aſſociation of gentlemen, merchants, and ſubſtantial yeomen had been formed in almoſt every county, for the defence of the kingdom; cloathed in uniform, and armed at their own coſt, and their officers choſen by the privates. Men of the firſt fortunes ranged themſelves in the ranks, and appeared to exerciſe on training days, which were frequent. Particularly Mr. Connolly, the firſt Commoner in Ireland. The aſſociators of the province of Ulſter alone amounts to 15000. Government was very jealous of this body, and had directed the Lord Lieutenant, (Earl of Buckinghamſhire) to ſuppreſs it, but he had declined the arduous taſk. The known bias of the aſſociators, in favor of the American Cauſe, made the King's Miniſters very uneaſy. The effects of the war were very ſeverely felt in Ireland, by the merchants, manufacturers and lower people.

A gentleman from Albany tells us, that the American forces in that quarter had marched for Fort Schuyler; that ſeveral Tories had been brought in priſoners for attempting to burn Johnſtown; and that the new Committee proceeded vigorouſly in ſupporting the regulated prices; two traders having been detected in offending, and brought to their marrow-bones for it.

From Rivington's Royal Gazette.

NEW-YORK, June 19.

On Thurſday laſt arrived here his Majeſty's ſhip Solebay, Capt. Symonds, in 15 days from Savanna, by whom we have the following important intelligence.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Henry, ſenior officer of his Majeſty's ſhips in Georgia, to Sir George Collier, dated Savanna, May 23, 1779.

"The King's troops under Major General Prevoſt croſſed Savannah River on the 29th of April, and marched from Puryſburgh towards Charleſtown, the rebels abandoning every ſtrong poſt as our army approached. We are now, without loſs, in poſſeſſion of James Iſland, John's Iſland, and all the South ſide of Charleſtown harbour, the rebels having abandoned and burnt Fort Johnſon. General Moultrie is in Charleſtown with 1000 men, and General Lincoln at Dorcheſter, afraid to come on Charleſtown Neck, leſt we ſhould get behind them.

"His Majeſty's armed ſhip the Germaine remains at Port-Royal for the protection of the inhabitants, who together with all the other iſlands have ſent in their ſubmiſſions. When the Vigilant and armed veſſels ſailed from hence, they went through Callibogie Sound and Skull Creek into Broad River, and on their approach the rebels burnt Fort Lyttleton in Port Royal, and abandoned another fort on St. Helena, leaving it entire. We have taken the guns out of both.

"Charleſtown has offered to capitulate, if they might remain neuter during the war, this was refuſed. Our army is in poſſeſſion of ſeveral veſſels on Aſhley-River, &c."

June 29, 1779.

THE Public will pleaſe to be informed, that on Monday, the 5th of July, the day ſubſequent to the Anniverſary of our Independence, will be delivered in the German Preſbyterian Church, by Mr. Brackenridge, *An Eulogium in honour of the brave men who have fallen in the conteſt.* Preciſely at twelve o'clock the doors will be open for the ladies, who ſhall be handed to the front ſeats in the gallery, and ſuch of the Members of Congreſs, and of the Supreme Executive Council and Aſſembly of the State, and of the Clergy and Magiſtrates, and Military Officers of the city, as ſhall attend, will be waited on to ſeats prepared for them; after which the whole audience will be admitted, and the guards who ſhall have been previouſly placed at every door to admit, agreeably to the order above laid down, will prevent any ingreſs after the orator ſhall begin to ſpeak.

By Order of the Committee of the Conſtitutional Society,
CHARLES WILSON PEALE, Chairman.

*** The Gentleman, who was appointed to deliver *The Oration on the Advantages of Independence*, from unavoidable engagements, has been prevented from preparing it; but it will be delivered on ſome ſubſequent day, of which notice will be given in the paper.

THE MEMBERS of the SOCIETY *for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children*, are deſired to attend their General Meeting, at the Coffee-Houſe, on Monday next, the Fifth of July, at Seven o' Clock in the Evening. *June 29, 1779.*

New-Jerſey, ſſ.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the houſe of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Tueſday, the 20th day of July next, at ten o' clock in the forenoon of ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Samuel Ingerſoll (who as well, &c.) againſt the ſloop or veſſel called the Jenny, lately commanded by Noble Caldwell, the ſchooner Maria Ta Page, and a ſchooner Virginia built, ſuppoſed about ninety tons burthen, lately drove aſhore by a Britiſh privateer near Hog Iſland, and part of her cargoe taken out by the hands, with their reſpective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the ſaid veſſels, or any perſon or perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid veſſels and cargoes ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bills.

By Order of the Judge,
June 27. ¶ JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

LAND TO BE SOLD

At Public Vendue, on Tueſday, the third day of Auguſt next, on the premiſes,

A TRACT, in Lancaſter county, containing about five hundred acres, lying on Octorara creek, about ſeven miles from the mouth thereof, on which, within the bounds of ſaid land, there is a ſufficient fall for a mill or any other kind of water works; there is on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe, and about eighty or one hundred acres of cleared land, the remainder covered with valuable timber, and watered with a number of excellent ſprings; the ſoil is well adapted for farming, and the title indiſputable. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock, where attendance will be given by THOMAS HUGHES, and ROGER KIRK. ¶

June 23, 1779.

COMMITTEE-ROOM, *June 26, 1779.*

AGREEABLE to the reſolution of the laſt General Town-Meeting, for lowering the prices month by month, the following liſt of ſeveral articles, and the prices they bore on the firſt day of April laſt, is publiſhed for the guidance of buyer and ſeller, for the month of July, and to commence on the firſt day thereof.

And the ſeveral dealers and others are likewiſe deſired to take notice, that if any article or articles, whether mentioned in this liſt or not, ſhall, after the firſt of July, be charged higher than the ſame was charged on the firſt day of April laſt, that ſuch perſon or perſons will, on detection, be proceeded againſt in the ſame manner as if ſuch article or articles was herein mentioned and limited.

And it is furthermore intended that the regulations do take place as well in the markets as the ſhops, of which all perſons, as well buyers as ſellers, are deſired to take notice, and abide the conſequences.

And whereas murmurings and diſcontents have ariſen, reſpecting the price of butter. Therefore

Reſolved, That if any inhabitant of this city ſhall give more than Fifteen Shillings for a pound of butter, ſuch perſon or perſons ſo purchaſing, whether man or woman, ſhall either be ſummoned to appear at the next Town Meeting, or pay Twenty Shillings into the hands of this Committee, to be applied to the relief of the poor; one half thereof to the poor of this city, and the other half to the poor of the townſhip where the ſeller of ſuch butter ſhall live.

PRICES of the following articles on the firſt of April, which are to continue for the month of July.

	WHOLESALE.	RETAIL.
Coffee	per lb. 0 15 0	per lb. 0 16 0
Chocolate	do. 1 17 6	do. 2 0 0
Bohea Tea	do. 4 0 0	do. 4 15 0
Common Green	do. 5 10 0	from 6l. to 7 10 0
Beſt Hyſon	do. 18 0 0	20 0 0
Weſt-India Rum	per gal. 6 5 0	6 12 6
Country	do. 4 10 0	4 15 0
French	do. 4 0 0	4 15 0
Muſcovado Sugar	from 70l. to 95l. per hundred)	from 15*ſ.* to 20*ſ.* per lb.
Loaf Sugar	from 2 2 6 to 2 10 0 per pound	from 47/6 to 52/6 per lb.
Rice		3*ſ.* per lb.
French Indigo	per lb. 2 15 0	60*ſ.*
Carolina	do. 2 0 0	45*ſ.*
Black Pepper	1 17 6	42/6
Cotton	from 40*ſ.* to 55*ſ.*	45*ſ.* to 60*ſ.*
Hemp	- -	- 8*ſ.*
Candles	14/6	15*ſ.*
Beſt Hard Soap	10/6	12/6
Butter	- -	- 15*ſ.*
Bloomery Bar Iron	per ton 500l.	per hundred wt. 28l.
Refined	do. 700l.	38l.
Nail Rod Iron	1000l.	55l.
Sheet Iron	per lb. 12*ſ.*	per lb. 15*ſ.*
Beſt Dintle Soal Leather		per lb. 20*ſ.*
Neats Leather	- -	by the ſide 150*ſ.*
A Calf-ſkin that will cut four pairs of ſhoes		150*ſ.*
Beſt Boot Legs	per pair - -	- 180*ſ.*
Harneſs Leather	- -	per lb. 20*ſ.*
Bridle	do. - -	per ſide 150*ſ.*
Boots	per pair - from	37l. to 40l.
Men's beſt Leather Shoes	from	135*ſ.* to 150*ſ.*
Women's Shoes	- -	120*ſ.*

The Committee have continued the price of flour, middlings, &c. the ſame as on the laſt month, and are happy to inform the public, that the price of melaſſes and the various kinds of ſalt are at preſent lower than on the firſt of April, and the Committee expect they will not be raiſed higher than at preſent.

Signed by order of the Committee,
WILLIAM HENRY, Chairman.

COMMITTEE-ROOM, *June 26, 1779.*

WHEREAS, under pretence of ſupplying our fellow citizens in the country, great quantities of goods are daily removed from this city, and there is reaſon to believe, with a deſign of concealment, in order to produce a ſcarcity. Therefore

Reſolved, That if any goods, exceeding the value of one hundred pounds, be removed or offered to be removed from this city, without firſt obtaining a permit from this Committee, ſuch goods, ſo removed or offered to be removed, ſhall, on detection, be detained under the care of the Committee, until the next Town-Meeting, and the owner to abide the conſequences.

Signed by order of the Committee,
WILLIAM HENRY, Chairman.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

At the PAPER-MANUFACTORY in *TRENTON*,

A JOURNEYMAN PAPER-MAKER, who ſhall receive the higheſt Wages, and be entitled to an Exemption from Military Duty. For further Particulars enquire of Meſſrs. *STYNER* and *CIST*, Printers, in Philadelphia, or of the Subſcriber, at the ſaid Manufactory.

Trenton, June 22, 1779. † JOHN REYNOLDS.

Lancaſter, June 21, 1779.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber laſt evening the 20th inſtant, a negro man named DAN, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; his dreſs when he went off is uncertain, as he took ſundry cloaths with him, amongſt which are, two coats, a light ſagathy and a brown with yellow buttons, two jackets light blue and brown, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, ſeveral pair of old ſtriped and 2 pair of tow trowſers, 3 good ſhirts and a round hat. Said Negro is fond of playing the fiddle, and has a good deal of money with him which he acquired that way; no doubt he will be particular in changing his dreſs, and endeavour to paſs as a freeman. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſlave in any Goal ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and if delivered to me in Lancaſter, One Hundred Dollars.

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

N. B. A white man is in company with ſaid negro, for which there is a reward offered.

WHEREAS a certain JAMES BROWN, late of Nottingham, Cæcil county, did, by an article of agreement, obligate himſelf for the performance thereof unto the ſubſcriber; but in a ſhort time after abſented himſelf from his ſaid agreement, and from his former place of reſidence, leaving behind him ſundry wearing apparel. Now this is to give notice unto the ſaid James Brown, that unleſs he comes and compounds the damages accruing from the breach of ſaid bargain, I am determined to expoſe the ſaid wearing apparel to public ſale, in four weeks after the date of this advertiſement, in order to compenſate for the damages ſuſtained by

June 28, 1779. ¶ ELIJAH CHURCHMAN.

*** Advertiſements, &c. omitted this week, will be inſerted in our next.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS dropt this day, betwixt the upper Ferry at Trenton and Briſtol, a plain GOLD WATCH, with a pinchbeck chain, and triangle chiſſole ſeal, cypher'd W. T. a bulls head, and a cleopatra.

Any perſon who has found the ſaid Watch, &c. and will deliver it to Mr. Abraham Hunt at Trenton, Mr. M'Elroy at Briſtol, or the Subſcriber in Philadelphia, will receive the above reward.

June 15. ‡ WILLIAM TURNBULL.

TO BE SOLD,

For CONTINENTAL CERTIFICATES, or the Circulating PAPER CURRENCY,

AN INVOICE OF GOODS,

well choſen for the preſent Seaſon, amongſt which are

LINENS; plain, ſpotted and flowered Lawns; Cambricks; Handkerchiefs; ſtriped Linens, &c. &c. Enquire of WILLIAM TURNBULL, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia. §

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Wedneſday, the 30th inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Coffee-houſe,

A HANDSOME young NEGROE MAN, named Louis, about eighteen years old, born in Martinico, five feet and ſix inches high, well ſhaped, very healthy, and has had the ſmall-pox. The caſh to be paid on delivering the ſame. ¶

Cæ il County, Maryland, June 16, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing about 250 acres, one half cleared, twelve acres meadow, moſtly watered, a ſtone houſe, well finiſhed, and other neceſſary improvements, the ſituation is healthy and ſix miles north of the Head of Elk. For terms, apply to JOHN STRAWBRIDGE.

*** Loan-Office Certificates will be taken in payment, if it ſuits the purchaſer. ¶

Amenia, May 29, 1779.

ALL perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of Doctor THOMAS YOUNG, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit their accounts to the ſubſcriber, in Amenia precinct, Dutcheſs county, and State of New-York: And all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to ſettle, that there may be a compleat ſettlement as ſoon as poſſible.

DAVID DOTY, Adminiſtrator.

Eaſt-Nantmill Townſhip, Cheſter County, June 22, 1779.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN away laſt Sunday night, a Negroe man named *Cudjoe*, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old, very black ſmooth face, and ſpeaks good Engliſh; had on a pair of ſtriped linen trowſers, a white ſhirt, a rediſh brown cloth coatee, and a ſmall ſailor hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

¶ BRANSON VANLEER.

Stray'd or ſtolen, about two weeks ago, *A dark Bay Horſe Colt*, with a black mane and tail, two years old. Whoever ſecures ſaid colt, ſhall have *One Dollar* for every mile's diſtance from Reading Furnace.

Two Hundred Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, two NEGROE MEN, viz DICK, a likely fellow, about 24 years old, low and well ſet, has three remarkable ſcars on each ſide of his face, being his country mark, and ſpeaks very little Engliſh; had on, and took with him two country linen ſhirts, a ſuperfine red broad cloth double breaſted jacket, blue coat, country linen trowſers, and ſundry other clothes, alſo a large old bed rug. TOM, about 30 years of age, a likely fellow, and taller than Dick; has loſt his two upper fore teeth, and has a number of flouriſhes or artificial cuts on one of his arms, being his country mark; had on a blue jacket, brown ſurtout coat, blue ſtockings, and old ſhoes. They are old offenders, and know the country well, and did belong to Dr. William Mills, of North-Carolina, from whom they ran away about three years ago, and were taken up in Pennſylvania, and committed to Lancaſter goal, and on their return were purchaſed of an agent appointed by Dr. Mills to ſell them. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid Negroes, ſo that we get them again, ſhall receive *One Hundred Pounds*, or *Fifty Pounds* for either of them, and if delivered at Alexandria the above reward, or *One Hundred Pounds* for either of them.

MICHAEL GRETTER,
¶ ROBERT GAMBLE.

Roads-Town, Cumberland county, June 18, 1779.

To be ſold by way of public vendue, on Tueſday, the 20th day of July next, 2 o'clock afternoon, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Nicholas Keen, innkeeper, in the town of Salem, New-Jerſey;

THE following very valuable horſes, mares and geldings, viz. the noted horſe *Frederick*, full blood, not inferior to any horſe in this State. Alſo the noted young *Figure*, 5 years old this ſpring, in the very beſt order, and remarkably ſwift. The well known grey mare, 8 years old this ſpring, called the Iriſh mare, a half blood, likewiſe very ſwift. One other mare of Bullyrock breed, very handſome, 6 years old. A very fine gelding, 6 years old, a blood bay, near full blooded. One other valuable gelding, three years old, half blooded; together with mares and colts, draught horſes, &c. three months credit may be had, giving good ſecurity, if required, by the public's very humble ſervant.

SETH BOWEN.

Head-Quarters, Eaſton, June 10, 1779.

DESERTED from the ſecond Jerſey regiment, lying at Eaſton, *Thomas Daniels*, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſhort brown hair, fair complexion, blue eyes, 26 years of age. *Benjamin Garriſon*, 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion and hair, grey eyes, 24 years of age. *David Ireland*, 5 feet 10 inches high, long light hair, fair complexion, grey eyes, 21 years of age. *John Wain*, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion and hair, grey eyes, 24 years of age. *John Taylor*, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion and hair, grey eyes, 25 years of age. *John Lippencut*, 6 feet high, fair complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, 25 years of age. *Jonathan Bourton*, 5 feet 5 inches high, ſhort black hair, dark complexion, 23 years of age. *Thomas Youngs*, 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion and hair, grey eyes, 20 years of age. *James Flitcher*, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, ſhort brown hair, grey eyes, 25 years of age. *Lewi Springer*, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, dark brown hair, grey eyes, 20 years of age. It is ſuppoſed they are gone to Egg-Harbour, as they belonged to that place. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS for each, and *One Shilling per* mile each, if delivered to the regiment, or to the Town-Major in Philadelphia. ISRAEL SHREVE, Col. 2d. Jerſey Reg.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in East-Whiteland, Cheſter county, tenth of April 1778, a BAY MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, about 14 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, paces, lame in her hip. Whoever owns ſaid mare, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, ESTHER BOWEN. ¶

INDIANA PROPRIETORS

ARE to meet, agreeable to adjournment, at the houſe of Mr. FRANCIS LEE, at the ſign of the Indian Queen, on Tueſday, the 5th of July, at five o'clock in the afternoon, on affairs of conſequence, on which day the concerned are requeſted to attend, or their attornies for them. By order,

May 29, 1779. ‖4*W*. D. FRANKS, Preſident.

DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOK,

By the Groce, Hundred, Dozen, Single Book, or in Sheets, TO BE SOLD, by

HALL AND SELLERS.

FOUND, ſome time ago, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, A SILK PURSE, with a ſmall ſum of hard money in it. The owner, by applying to the Printers, may have it again.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STILL *abſents himſelf* from the ſubſcriber, of Wilmington, in the Delaware ſtate, an apprentice lad, named SAMUEL CUMINGS, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, wore his own brown hair, is of a ruddy complexion, has an agreeable countenance, and when he laughs dimples appear in his cheeks: As he has been away a conſiderable time, his cloathing is unknown. It is ſaid he has been lately ſeen in Baltimore-town, Maryland, though a report has been induſtriouſly ſpread of his having gone to ſea. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, in Wilmington, or ſecures him in New-caſtle goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward----when the fallacious reaſons given by ſaid *Cumings*, in the Pennſylvania Packet, for his tranſgreſſion, will, by inconteſtable evidence, be made to appear manifeſt falſhoods, without inſerting aſſertions here which would prove nothing, and when other matters will be ſettled before that "authority," which application ſhould have been made to if ſuch grievances as mentioned had been genuine.

June 7, 1779. JAMES ADAMS.

N. B. It is hoped all printers on the continent will diſcourage the conduct of ſaid *Cumings*, ſhould he offer his ſervice, by refuſing to give him entertainment:---And all maſters of veſſels, and others, are deſired not to harbour or conceal him at their peril.

*** A neat edition of Dilworth's Spelling-Book is lately finiſhed by the ſaid ADAMS.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES PHILPOT HUGHES, late of Mount-holly, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be ſettled and paid by

MARY MAGDALENE HUGHES, Adminiſtratrix.

Weſt-Nantmill, June 7, 1779.

WHEREAS ſome malicious people have falſely propagated, that I offered Col. Jenkins and Mr. James M'Connaughy *Fifty Pounds per Ton* for Bar Iron, *more than they aſked me*, and have had but little remorſe in falſely propagating any thing they thought would be injurious to my character; I have reaſon to ſuſpect the ſame perſons for the whole; I think it my duty to defend my character, equally the ſame as my life or property, when aſſaulted: I now call upon thoſe perſons to prove their aſſertions, or take the ſhame to themſelves, and ever after be ſilent with their ſedition.

¶ MORDECAI PEIRSOL.

STRAYED or STOLEN (but ſuppoſed to be ſtolen) from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, near Haddonfield, in Glouceſter county, about ten days ſince, a BAY MARE, heavy with foal, ſix years old, about 14 or 14 and an half hands high, trots and paces, but moſt inclinable to pace, moves clumſily, ſhuffles or racks in her trot, has a dull, ſleepy look, and is mare-faced. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid mare, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have her again, ſhall receive SIXTY DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Sixth-Month 9, 1779. ‖ SAMUEL CLEMENT.

STOLEN, on the 6th of this inſtant June, from the ſubſcriber, living in Pennſborough townſhip, Cheſter county, near Chad's ford, on Brandywine, a bright bay HORSE, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, moſtly trots, but can pace a ſlow travel, had ſome white locks in his tail, and a little on his fore foot, occaſioned by the hopples, his mane hanging the off ſide, with a low carriage, and trimmed under the collar, his off ſhoulder is a little galled. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, with the thief when brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to receive *One Hundred Dollars*, or *Fifty* for the horſe alone, from

‖4*W*. JACOB BROWN.

WHEREAS *Sarah*, the wife of *Nicholas Smith*, of *Northampton* townſhip, *Burlington* county, eloped on the 27th of *May* laſt, with one *Samuel Roberts*, of ſaid place, and were ſeen near *Spicer*'s bridge, about a mile from *Cooper*'s ferry; ſhe has taken a quantity of money, and other valuable effects not her property; her former name was *Sarah Gabb*. Theſe are to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting. And all perſons are forbid to harbour or conceal her at their peril.

¶ NICHOLAS SMITH.

WAS LOST, June 12th, between Frankford and the nine mile ſtone, on the great road, a black ſattin Cloak, lined with taffety, with a lace round the edge. Whoever hath found the ſame, and will leave it at Mr. *Levi Budd*'s, in the Northern Liberties, with the printers of this paper, at Mr. *William Vanborn*'s, in Buck's county, or at any other place, and give notice thereof to the owner, ſhall receive *Forty Dollars* reward, paid by GEORGE KEMBLE, living in New-Jerſey, near the new mills, Burlington county. ¶

Oxford Townſhip, Philadelphia County, May 26, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, a BAY HORSE, about 14½ hands high, ſhod all round, 8 or 9 years old. The owner proving property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

¶ JAMES STREET.

Greenwich, May 21, 1779.

WHEREAS ſundry wearing apparel, in a portmanteau, was found in Roxbury townſhip, Morris county, New-Jerſey, in April laſt, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen and concealed in the woods by a certain John Harris, a deſerter from the firſt Jerſey regiment, containing the following articles, viz. a ſcarlet coat, with ſilver buttons marked No. 7; one buff and two half ſilk ſtreaked jackets; one pair of linen breeches and two pair of ſilk ſtockings. Whoever has loſt the above deſcribed apparel, on proving his property and paying charges within three months from the above date, may have them again, by applying to the ſubſcriber in Greenwich, Suſſex county and State aforeſaid, otherwiſe they will be ſold at public vendue, to defray the charges.

§6 W. MATTHIAS SHIPMAN.

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS GOUCHER,

Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the ſign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Black Horſe, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

GRASS and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES, warranted or unwarranted good, by wholeſale and retail; alſo Engliſh STEEL by the faggot, excellent good. ‖8 w.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Horſham townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 27th day of April laſt, a bay HORSE, about 14 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN SIMPSON. ¶

WAS STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Rockhill townſhip, in the county of Bucks, in the night of the fourth inſtant, a BAY HORSE, 3 years old, about 14 hands 3 inches high, paces and trots, and has a little lump on the near ſide under his belly, and has been worked. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, and ſecures them, ſo that I may have the horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive FIFTY DOLLARS reward, or THIRTY DOLLARS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges.

June 7, 1779. ‖ JACOB HENDRICKS.

To be ſold by R. AITKEN, *Bookſeller, oppoſite the Coffee-houſe, Front-ſtreet,*

THE TRUST, POWER AND DUTY OF THE JURIES OF ENGLAND. Explained according to the Fundamentals of the Engliſh Government. By LORD SOMMERS.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1779.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on GEORGE WELLS, Shipwright, late of this City, but now of *Baltimore-Town*, in *Maryland*, are deſired to leave their Accounts with Mr. JOHN BROWN for Settlement, as I intend being here on or about the firſt Day of *July* next, to ſettle and pay all juſt Demands whatever againſt me GEORGE WELLS. ‖6 w.

TO COVER, the enſuing Seaſon,

At the Subſcribers, at *Maidenhead*, in *Hunterdon* county, the BEAUTIFUL and HIGH BRED HORSE

ARABIAN,

RISING nine years old, at Twenty Pounds the ſeaſon, for ready caſh only. ARABIAN is full blooded, 15 hands 2 inches high, very active, and is a remarkable fine bay; his colts are in general very fine, a few of them may be ſeen at his ſtand. *Arabian* was got by that famous ſtallion *Wildair*, his dam by *Babraham*, his grandam by *Old Sterling*, his great grandam by *Merry Andrew*, out of *Laughing Polly*. She won the King's Hundred Guineas at *Hambleton*, and was got by *Childers*, her dam by *Chancellor*, and own ſiſter to *Thunderbolt*; her grandam by *Luggs*, and her great grandam by *Dawill's Old Woodcock*. *Wildair* was got by *Old Cade*, the beſt ſtallion that ever was got by the famous *Godolphin Arabian*, out of a daughter of *Steady*, a very fleet ſon of the Duke of *Devonſhire*'s *Flying Childers*. This horſe, the ſire of *Arabian*, was a few years paſt purchaſed of *James Delancey*, Eſq; at a very high price, and ſhipped back to *England* at the particular deſire of the greateſt breeder in that country, and covered at Forty Guineas the ſeaſon, his blood being in the higheſt degree of reputation among the nobility and ſportſmen.

Good paſture will be provided for mares that are brought any diſtance. ¶5 w. MERCER and SCHENK.

WHEREAS *THOMAS BEANS*, of Abington, and *JOHN SOMMERS*, of the Manor of Moreland, in the county of Philadelphia, upon their humble petitions preferred to the General Aſſembly of this ſtate, have ſeverally obtained leave to bring in a bill "to eſtabliſh and confirm "their reſpective eſtates, in ſeveral lands and tenements in "this ſtate, the title deeds for the ſame being much defaced by "accident," and at the ſame time were ordered to give public notice in ſome of the Engliſh and German newſpapers of their ſaid application to the Aſſembly, &c. NOW, in compliance with the ſaid order, it is hereby publiſhed, that the lands of the ſaid *Thomas Beans* are ſituate and bounded as followeth, viz. 145 acres in Abington aforeſaid, by him purchaſed of Henry Shiſler and wife, bounded by land of Richard Whitton, the Townſhip Line or Road between Abington and Lower Dublin, lands of William Roberts, Thomas King and Moſes Vancourt, and by Pennypack creek; 112½ acres in Southampton townſhip, in the county of Bucks, purchaſed of Elizabeth Fletcher, bounded by lands of the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe, of Daniel Hoogland and Wilhelmus Cornell, by the Street Road, and lands of Stephen Watts and Charles Garriſon; and 200 acres and 52 perches of land in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, purchaſed of Thomas Dungan and wife, bounded by the middle of the ſaid ſtreet road, oppoſite to the lands of Thomas Craven, John Brooks and Giles Craven, by another road oppoſite to lands of Daniel Longſtreth, and by lands of Joſeph Hart, Jonathan Walton and Thomas Dungan. AND that the lands of the ſaid *John Sommers* are ſituate in the ſaid Manor of Moreland, and bounded as followeth, 92 acres joining Samuel Swift, William Walton, Jonathan Wilſon, a road to Newtown, and Henry Walton's land. About ſeven acres at a place called Smithfield, adjoining the ſaid Newtown road and lands of John Briton and Iſaac Comely. One acre and 22 perches, joining the road to the Crooked Billet, by the ſaid Newtown road, and the ſaid John Briton. Eighty-two perches of land, adjoining the ſaid Henry Walton and John Dorley. ¶6 W.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Norrington townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the middle of May laſt, a MARE COLT, two years old, of a blackiſh colour, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 5, 1779. § ZEKIEL RHOADS.

Delaware State, New-Caſtle County, June 3, 1779.

SUPPOSED to be STOLEN, about ten days ago, a BAY HORSE, about 14½ hands high, ſeven years old; paces a ſlow travel, trots and canters well, a little white on his near hind foot, one of the fore teeth in his under jaw black. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward will be paid, on delivery of ſaid horſe, by THOMAS REES. †

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE Gaol, laſt night, and made their eſcape, the following priſoners, *viz.* JOHN HARRIS, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſhort black hair, freſh complexion; had on, when he went away, a ſhort brown coat, the remainder of his wearing apparel not known. DENNIS CLARK, about 40 years of age, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 8 inches high, formerly a ſoldier in the Britiſh ſervice, a well ſet man, marked with the ſmall-pox, and has a ſmall wen over one eye; had on a rediſh great coat, and a ſtriped lincey jacket, with ſleeves. LEWIS TESS, about 50 years of age, a German, 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a whitiſh coat and tow trowſers; he formerly lived in or near Kenſington, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia. GEORGE BOATMAN, American born, 5 feet 9 inches high; had on a brown coat, faced with red, a thin viſage, about 30 years of age. Any perſon or perſons who ſhall ſecure the ſaid men in any gaol, or deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them, over and above reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS HUSTON, Gaoler.

Newtown, Bucks County, June 2, 1779. ‖6 *W*.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Philadelphia county, ſome time in April, 1779, a bright bay MARE, four years old, 14 hands high, a blaze in her face, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

CAME to the plantation of SARAH KNIGHT, near the twelve mile ſtone, on the old York road, in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, the tenth inſtant (May) a brown HORSE, about fourteen hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.